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BRATISLAVA PRAVDA: CARTER TAKING 'ADVENTUROUS ROAD'

LD231028 Prague CTK in English 0901 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bratislava--"The Afghan events were abused by Washington for even more furious attacks against the Soviet Union, the socialist community and all progress in the world" since U.S. imperialist views social progress and the struggle of nations for freedom and independence as its greatest enemies, the Slovak daily PRAVDA wrote today.

It is an irrefutable fact the President Carter has taken an adventurous road--he sent his Defence Secretary Harold Brown to China to build a U.S.-Chinese alliance, will supply Pakistan with weapons to enlist its support for a consistent subversive activity against Afghanistan, and U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons are waiting near the Persian Gulf to intervene in Iran. The White House policy has been gripped by a new wave of militaristic psychosis aiming to revive cold war as a smoke-screen for U.S. expansionism, the daily said.

It stressed, however, that cold war runs counter to the interests of peaceful cooperation and harms international relations. People are afraid of cold war since it endangers peace and is bad counsel in political activity, the daily said.

TIRANA CLAIMS RECENT NATO MEETING SERVED U.S.'IMPERIALISM'

AU232132 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

[Unattributed commentary: "In the Service of the Expansionist and Hegemonistic Policy of U.S. Imperialism"]

[Text] The special session of the NATO Council that met in Brussels was urgently convened by Washington to examine the new situations created in the Middle East and on the Asian Continent. The barbarous aggression of the Soviet social imperialists against Afghanistan, and the blackmail, plots and the preparations being made by the U.S. imperialists for an open aggression against Iran are closely linked events. The imperialist superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, side by side with the coordination of their plans to suppress the revolutionary movements of the peoples and their attempts to prevent the latter from embarking on the path of independent and democratic national development, are also challenging each other and are engaged in rivalry for a redivision of the world markets and zones of influence.

In this plundering imperialist war in various areas and countries, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism are also increasingly involving respective aggressive blocs which they dominate.

In this framework, U.S. imperialism urgently convened a special NATO session. This is a new attempt by Washington to tie the other members of NATO even more behind its cart of expansionistic and hegemonistic policy.

Vance's trip to Europe some time ago and Christopher's second trip, as well as the special meeting of the aggressive NATO bloc and Thatcher's, Genscher's and Soarez's visits to Washington testify to the fact that the White House desires that the aggressive NATO bloc should engage in economic and political pressure, even in the preparations made to move to open aggression against the Iranian people who are struggling in defense of their freedom and independence. This was also obvious in the recent discussions between the representatives of this bloc.

The communique issued in Brussels on 15 January admitted that every country of the alliance will take the most suitable measures to meet the situation. It is clear that this complex of measures refers to coordination with the imperialist policy and intentions of the United States. This is not fortuitous. The aggressive NATO bloc is U.S. imperialism's instrument of war and is ruled with an iron fist. The special NATO session once again shows the reactionary and aggressive nature of this military bloc as a weapon directed against the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The heads of U.S. imperialism and their followers in NATO are hypocritically presenting themselves as defenders of Afghanistan, as if they feel sorry for it. They are doing this at a time when they themselves are preparing to do in Iran what the Soviet social imperialists did against the Afghan people. This is shown by the feverish political and military activity carried out by the NATO bloc in connection with the new situation.

An examination of this activity leads to the conclusion that the U.S. imperialists are planning to undertake new and very dangerous adventures in which NATO will also play an important part. This political and military bloc is gradually extending its activity beyond the borders of Western Europe since it has become an aggressive instrument in the hands of Washington, an instrument of global dimensions. The discussion at the NATO meeting of problems that are geographically outside Europe proves this once again. The former commander of the Atlantic alliance, U.S. Gen Alexander Haig, has long since stressed that NATO's major problem in the future lies in the need to establish a connection between events taking place outside NATO's geographic limits and the security of the all alliance itself.

These facts prove once again that, as the AWP has stressed, the aggressive NATO bloc, the Warsaw Pact, the EEC and CEMA are merely instruments of the expansionistic and hegemonistic policies of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists; that they merely serve the two superpowers in the suppression, exploitation and impoverishment of the peoples of Europe and of the world. They also serve to undermine the revolution and the liberation of the peoples.

SLOVAK DAILY SAYS PLANNED U.S. MISSILE CONFLICTS WITH SALT II

AU221524 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[Text] The United States is developing a powerful new missile designed to destroy satellites orbiting the earth. The missile is to be launched from the FX-15 fighter planes at an altitude of 15,000 meters and is to hit targets moving as far away as 1,600 kilometers from the earth. The Pentagon's activity in connection with this weapon is at variance with the SALT II agreement.

RESPONSE TO CARTER'S STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

'Shadow' Cast on Detente

AU241129 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Jimmy Carter, United States President, has delivered the traditional State of the Union Address before the two houses of the U.S. Congress. In his speech he outlined his administration's plan for 1980. The exceptionally sharp tone and the attacks on detente made a strong impression.

Announcing the program on increasing U.S. military presence in all strategic areas of the world, Carter threatened that the United States might use military force in pursuit of its foreign policy goals.

Among the specific measures related to increasing the military presence, especially in the northern part of the Indian Ocean, the Near and Middle East, Southeast Asia, the southern part of the Pacific and the Caribbean, the U.S. President mentioned increasing military assistance to Pakistan and creating military-strategic bases in the aforementioned areas, as well as strengthening the separate deal between Egypt and Israel.

The part of the speech dealing with defense issues represents new proof that the promises to gradually reduce military expenditures from the U.S. national income were actually a preelection trick. In the huge amount of $158 billion, allocated to perfecting, developing and producing new weapons of mass destruction emphasis is laid on producing the cruise winged missiles, the new Trident submarines and the MX mobile intercontinental missile.

Carter's entire speech again casts a shadow over the striving of all peace-loving and democratic forces throughout the world towards detente, the unavoidable process which the Carter doctrine is attempting to oppose by reviving the cold war.

The activity of the Committee on the Present Danger, uniting a number of U.S. rightist organizations, also points in this direction. It has called for a greater increase in U.S. military expenditures. A declaration issued by the committee maintains that the $158 billion allocated by the military budget is not enough and the amount should be increased to $180 billion. The committee also demands that the U.S. Naval Forces, which are to patrol the world's oceans, be increased.

'Militant,' 'Cold War' Message

AU242235 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

["A Message of the Cold War"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 24 (BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov)--This year the President of the United States made his most militant State of the Union message, a message the like of which we have not heard since the time of the cold war. He intimidates with military force, announces measures for the preparation of a possible mobilization, formulates a concept that the borders of U.S. security do by thousands of kilometres surpass the frontiers of his own country. Within these borders Jimmy Carter includes Iran and Afghanistan, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, Western Europe, Asia, Africa and what not.

The threat voiced by the President that he was to use military force against any attempt at "seizing" or placing these regions under "other control" actually means that the United States are usurping the right to military intervention, if any of these countries, particularly any in the region of the Persian Gulf, dares to overthrow the American control and to establish her sovereign rights over her own territory.

President Carter is flirting with Islam, but his attitude on Islam is different in the different countries. It is determined by the nature of the regime and by the policy conducted by the respective Islam state. He is threatening with a military intervention in Iran, in spite of the fact that Iran is an Islamic country, because the Iranians carried out their anti-imperialist revolution under the banner of Islam.

At the same time he is proclaiming himself in defence of the Islamic feudals of Afghanistan, because they were the ones to fan up the bloody counterrevolution against the gains of the Afghan people who overthrew the imperialist yoke.

Rarely has the American President formulated with greater sincerity the American imperialist doctrine of world hegemony and of the USA playing the role of a world gendarme. Just like in the years of cold war President Carter applied economic sanctions and political repressions. Just like in the years of the cold war he is resorting to brutal pressure even on his own allies in order to make them obey the American policy. Even the Olympic games have been used as a leverage for the exertion of international pressure.

The State of the Union message of the President of the United States stands for nothing less than the most fierce attack against detente and international cooperation ever made. But what in fact is President Jimmy Carter driving at? To enter history as the President who declared the second cold war?

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE 'INDIGNANT' TOWARD BOYCOTT PROPOSAL

AU242219 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

["Declaration of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee"--BTA headline]

[Sofia] Sofia, Jan 24 (BTA)--After discussing at its plenary session the preparation of the Bulgarian sportsmen and sportswomen for the participation in the Olympic games in Lake Placid and Moscow, the Bulgarian Olympic Committee expressed satisfaction with the sustained efforts made by the organizational committees at holding the games in compliance with the Olympic charter.

The members of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, however, have met with surprise and indignation the attempts made on the eve of the 13th winter Olympic games by the U.S. President of all people, at fomenting an unfavourable atmosphere around the games of the 22nd Olympiade.

In the course of six years Olympic figures from all parts of the world headed by Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, have been expressing nothing else but approval and satisfaction with the timely and exemplary preparation of the Moscow games in compliance with the Olympic statute requirements and moral traditions.

The Bulgarian Olympic Committee does not attempt at hiding its indignation with the fact that the President of the United States is neglecting the elementary principles of the Olympic movement, expressing disrespect for the International Olympic Committee by launching a protest march against the games.

This action, prompted by political considerations which have nothing in common with the Olympic ideas and sport in general, has encountered the complete disapproval not only of the world sporting public but of all people who regard international sport as a powerful means of establishing an atmosphere of understanding and peace in the world.

The Bulgarian Olympic Committee understands and shares the indignation of sportsmen and sportswomen, who have been training and preparing themselves for this major sports event in the course of many years.

The Bulgarian Olympic Committee is convinced (?that this) attempt will prove abortive, that reason in the Olympic spirit will take the upper hand in the end and that sportsmen from all parts of the world will meet in Moscow to give an expression to their will to live in peace, friendship and understanding.

The Bulgarian sporting public has expressed its full support for the organizers of the summer Olympic games and for their efforts to make the ideas of the Olympic movement, peace and progress triumph at the summer Olympic games.

MLADENOV BERATES U.S. AT MOSCOW LUNCHEON

AU251005 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 25 Jan 80 AU

[Excerpts] Moscow, 25 Jan (BTA)--The ministers of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union Mr Andrei Gromyko and of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov, strongly condemned the impudent slanders of the imperialist and reactionary circles prompted by the events in Afghanistan.

They delivered speeches at the yesterday lunch given by Mr Andrei Gromyko for [his] Bulgarian counterpart.

In his speech the Bulgarian foreign minister emphasized: "By interfering in the domestic affairs of a number of countries the imperialist forces showed that they had not changed their nature. The latest example of this is Afghanistan, and when the Soviet Union responded to the legitimate request of a sovereign government and in full conformity with international law rendered its assistance for defending its country from foreign interference, the imperialists and reactionary circles tried to lay their sins at somebody else's door".

He spoke of the role of coordinated actions by the fraternal socialist countries, which in the seventies have brought about considerable positive changes in international relations, a change from confrontation to detente. Mr Petur Mladenov also underlined the paramount, extraordinary importance of the policy of the Soviet Union for the obtaining of these remarkable results.

He continued further: "But the positive trends in international development clashed with the fierce opposition of the enemies of peace and progress, of the imperialists and Moaists, who had set up a common bloc on the basis of anti-Sovietism, hegemony and reaction."

Underlining the specific intensity of the reaction forces trying to undermine the process of detente in the last two months, the Bulgarian foreign minister emphasized: "The reply of NATO to the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty countries, was an increase of the military budgets, the taking of a decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles on our continent. On this occasion the NATO countries should know it for certain that we will never accept any talk with [the] U.S. from the position of strength."

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH CHILEAN CP'S CORVALAN

AU222108 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 22 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Jan 22 (BTA)--Mr. Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP met Mr Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, who is visiting Bulgaria. At their talks Mr Zhivkov and Mr Corvalan exchanged information and views on the situation in the two countries, on the activity of the Bulgarian and the Chilean communist parties at the present stage and conversed on key problems of the international situation and of the world communist and workers' movement.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed the unreserved feelings of solidarity the Bulgarian communists and workers cherish for the efforts of the Chilean Communist Party and the national unity b[illegible]ck at rallying all the patriotic forces into the broadest possible union against the fascist dictatorship of Pinochet, for free and democratic development of Chile.

Mr Corvalan spoke highly of the Marxist-Leninist policy consistently conducted by the Bulgarian Communist Party in the building up of the advanced socialist society in Bulgaria and of the active foreign policy pursued by the People's Republic of Bulgarian in strengthening the positions of peace in the world, in creating a climate of trust, understanding and goodneighbourliness in the Balkans.

The two party leaders reiterated the determination of their parties to keep on firmly resisting the arms race, the anti-communist and anti-Soviet propaganda aimed at undermining international security and peaceful cooperation. They expressed the solidarity of Bulgarian and Chilean communists with the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and their full support for the internationalist aid the Soviet Union rendered the people of Afghanistan. It was further stressed that the defence of the April revolution and of the Afghan independence served the interests of peace, detente and international security.

The two party leaders pointed to the willingness of the Bulgarian and the Chilean communist parties to keep on resolutely resisting the aggressive policy of imperialism and of the present Chinese leadership, which posed a serious threat to peace in the world. They confirmed their international solidarity with the struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America for freedom, independence, democracy and social progress and pointed to the necessity to broaden international support in restoring the national economy of Nicaragua and in asserting the revolutionary reforms in that country.

Mr Zhivkov and Mr Corvalan expressed their satisfaction with the fraternal relationship existing between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Chile and the two parties' willingness to further and deepen their links of cooperation, to contribute to the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

COVERAGE OF JOINT ENGINEERING MEETINGS WITH ROMANIA, SFRY

Important Progress Made

AU232030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, (AGERPRES), 23/1/1980--A trip site meeting took place in Sofia on January 22 and 23 between the delegations of Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, led by Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister of Romania; Andrei Lukanov, vice-chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; and Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, respectively.

During the meeting, they examined questions of joint interest related to the construction of the Turnu magurele-Nikopol hydrotechnical complex and the Iron Gate 2 hydro-power and navigation system. Important progress was made in the settlement of the questions of joint interest and the sides agreed to deploy joint efforts for the soonest settlement of the questions demanding more study and analysis. The three sides reaffirmed the common determination to further deploy concerted efforts for the turning to use of the hydroelectric power potential of the Danube, as an expression of the common aspirations after expanding and deepening steadily the relations of good neighbourliness and collaboration, which contributes to the further development of detente in the Balkans and in Europe.

Technical Data Released

AU241024 Sofia BTA in English 0808 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Jan. 24 (BTA)--The main task of the Nikopol-Turnu-magurele hydrotechnical complex is to make use of the power potential of the River Danube from the Bulgaro-Yugoslav border down to the town of Nikopol. This facility which began to be built in 1978 will consist of two parts: a water-power system and an artificial reservoir.

The water-power system includes two hydroelectric power stations--one on the Bulgarian and the Romanian coast each--with a total capacity of 804 megawatts and some 4,300 million kwh annual electric power output, two ship locks 310 m long and 34 m wide, which allow for the passage of up to 5,000 ton load-capacity ships, and a dam wall. There will be a special pass over the water-power system for the sturgeon shoals. The pass will also be used as a small lock. A four-lane motorway and a railway will be built on the dam wall.

The artificial reservoir begins from the town of Belene-east from Nikopol--and reaches as far as Zhelezni Vrata. Its length is 260 km and the width about 2 km on an average. The river depth at the barrage wall will be increased by more than 10 m and the river section up to Zhelezni Vrata-two by about 1.5 m. Upon the completion of the water-power system new large areas will be irrigated both on Bulgarian and Romanian territory and excellent conditions for international tourism will be created.

The Danube Lake will make it possible to connect the Black Sea with the Baltic and the North Seas and with the Atlantic via the channel system in Central Europe.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA--A protocol on exchanges of consumer goods in 1980 was signed in Sofia between the domestic trade ministries of Romania and Bulgaria. The document provides for substantially increasing the volume of direct exchanges of agricultural and industrial products of better and more varied structural range. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU]

FRENCH ECONOMIC COOPERATION--Sofia, Jan 19 (BTA)--Agreements for trade and economic cooperation in communication equipment and for delivering an international automatic telephone exchange were signed here between the Bulgarian foreign trade organizations Izotimpex and Elektroimpex and the French firm Thomson-CSF-Telefon. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 19 Jan 80 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH POLAND--Sofia, January 12 (BTA)--A trade and payments protocol on 1980 was signed here today by Bulgaria and Poland. The document provides for bilateral trade to increase by 10 percent as regards 1979. The proportion of the specialized and industrial joint production is expected to reach 20 per cent of the general Bulgaro-Polish turnover. In 1980 bilateral exchange of machinery and installations, which makes up 70 per cent of the general trade, is expected to grow considerably. Bulgaria will supply Poland with handling and hoisting machines, computers, radioengineering elements, fresh vegetables and fruits, canned goods and wines. She will import in exchange different machines and installations, suphur, coal, coke, foodstuffs, industrially manufactured consumer goods. The protocol was signed by Mr Petur Bashikarov, first deputy-minister of the foreign trade of Bulgaria, and by Mr Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy-minister of the foreign trade and maritime economy of Poland. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1456 GMT 12 Jan 80 AU]

1980 TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENTS--Sofia, Jan 17 (BTA)--This year 115 million leva are to be injected in building for transport purposes. The ports of Burgas and Varna-West, the dockyards of Varna are to be updated and enlarged this year and the second section of the Varna-Ilichevsk ferryboat link is to be completed. The Danubian port of Lom will be modernized as will be the Cherveno Zname wagon-making plant in Burgas. Another 212 km of railway tracks are to be electrified. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU]

CARGO SHIPS EXPORTED--Sofia, Jan 17 (BTA)--Two more ships have been built in the dockyard of Varna. The load capacity of the first is 25,000 tons. It has been purchased by a Canadian company. The other--a 38,000-tons one has now become the possession of a Monaco company. The two vessels were designed for bulk cargo shipments. They are automated to a great extent. In 1980 the Varna dockyard will complete five coal and ore-carriers of 25,000-tons each. The vessel pool of the Bulgarian Sea Fleet shipping company will also come into possession of a sea container-carrier to be built after Bulgarian design. She will be able to carry 459 containers abroad. The machine room will operate watchless. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU]

VARNA POWER STATION'S ACHIEVEMENTS--Sofia, Jan 17 (BTA)--The extension of the Varna thermoelectric power station, the most powerful thermo-power station in this country and in the Balkans, is completed. Work on the extension began in 1974 with the aid of Soviet specialists and technology. With the sixth power block of the station brought on stream ahead of schedule, its capacity went up to 1260 mw. In ten years the Varna power engineers have turned out over 40,000 million kwh of power. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0803 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU]

LUKANOV'S RETURN FROM MOSCOW--Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Bulgaria's permanent representative to CEMA, has returned home from Moscow, where he attended a session of the CEMA Executive Committee. Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, was one of those who welcomed Lukanov at Sofia airport. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU]

PEKO TAKOV VISITS KOYNARE--A celebration marking the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the local party organization was held in Koynare today. Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, attended the celebration. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 19 Jan 80 AU]

STATE OF UNION MESSAGE SEEN AS RETURN TO COLD WAR

LD241412 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Carter presented the State of the Union message yesterday evening at a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Carter's speech was broadcast by all main television networks; it was preceded on CBS television by an international circus festival from Monte Carlo and was followed by an actors and comedians' awards ceremony from Las Vegas.

If the contents of Carter's speech were not so important, its theatrical form could be said to have fit in well between the other two programs, but the message was more like a hazardous game. Carter uttered threats against both Iranians and the USSR. The bulk of his speech testifies to the fact that he had decided to follow the road of the cold war. This fact emerges from the three points of his address which analysts consider the most important: Carter described the Persian Gulf as an area of vital interest for the United States which it is ready to defend even by military aggression; he intends to introduce registration of all young Americans in case of a restoration of military conscription, and he intends to lift restrictions on the activities of the CIA and other American espionage organizations.

Carter made it clear in his speech that his administration intends to start a new round of the arms race, even at the cost of cutting back various social programs.

'UNSCRUPULOUS' WESTERN PROPAGANDA INVENTS USSR 'THREAT' TO SFRY

LD241956 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Antonin Kostka commentary: "Without Shame--But With Excessive Cynicism"]

[Text] "We do not need squeamish young ladies from a nunnery: I like men who understand that the end justifies the means." This cynical principle, coined by Goebbels when he assumed the post of chief of the Nazi Ministry of Propaganda, has apparently been learned by heart in the West. The most recent example which illustrates this is the hullabaloo surrounding the "information" about an alleged concentration of Soviet troops--according to some in Hungary, according to others in Czechoslovakia--so that they could break into Yugoslavia as soon as the gravely ill President Tito is dead. The cynicism of this calculation alone is shocking.

The unscrupulous propaganda misuse of the grave state of health of a statesmen who is respected by all has all the marks of a shocking hyena-like behavior; the degree of ignorance is also surprising. Those who invented the above "information" did not even bother to look at the map and so the fact that our country has no common frontier with Yugoslavia escaped them. Or did they, by mistake, draw on Shakespeare who once made the blunder of siting Bohemia on the coast?

The most shocking aspect of the whole affairs is the fact that although the "information" has been refuted--and not only by Soviet sources but even by such an institution as the West German Ministry of Defense--the West is agog with hypocritical fears about Yugoslavia's fate. This applies not only to journalists: A memorandum is being circulated and even signed by some MP's in the British Parliament; its purpose is to warn the Soviet Union not to interfere in Yugoslav affairs. Indeed! The British Government, which not only tolerates but directly finances the activity of anti-Yugoslav terrorist guerrillas--the so-called Ustashi nationalists--has now hastily sent a naval unit to the Adriatic, to the shores of Yugoslavia.

Under normal circumstances one could ignore a fabrication like this. After all, Western journalists have launched dozens of intentions of this type over recent years. At a time of acute deterioration in the international situation, however--brought about by the return of the United States to a policy of power and to the tactics of the cold war era--an invention about anti-Yugoslav intentions of the Soviet Union appears in a more serious light. It is designed to upset the good Soviet-Yugoslav relations and to disturb the European atmosphere in general. At the same time it is designed to activate anti-Soviet and nationalist counterrevolutionary forces in Yugoslavia itself which, according to a tested blueprint of bourgeois diplomacy, should serve as a key for stirring up discontent in the whole Balkan Peninsula. Against the backdrop of such general disquiet and growth of distrust in Europe, the current movement of British and other NATO navies into the Mediterranean is more likely to go unnoticed, whether these moves are connected with Yugoslavia, Cyprus or the Near East. Nor can it be eliminated that this is a premeditated preparation of an alibi to justify future Western interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia in the event of possible political shifts. The point is that Western banks have lent too much money to Yugoslavia, so much that they are now asking their governments to provide guarantees for the return of their money, including interest.

Apart from that, the main purpose of the fabrication about a threat to Yugoslavia is to be seen in the immediate needs of Western propaganda. Last but not least, it is to be used against opposition to the deployment of new American nuclear weapons in West Europe.

So, for so many reasons, men who certainly cannot be described as "squeamish young ladies from a nunnery" do not hesitate to use the most cynical fabrications. Never mind that in doing so they are violating a UNESCO declaration on true information, or the clause of the Helsinki Conference's Final Act which is aimed against the spreading of lies and international distrust, and dozens of other international documents. To these men, the end justifies any means. Why not spit at the memory of Soviet soldiers who lost their lives for Yugoslavia's freedom? The main thing, of course, is to continually accelerate the frenzy of anti-Soviet hysteria.

TRADE, ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY INCREASING

AU241230 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 22 Jan 80 p 6 AU

[Summary] As Dr Janos Hegedus, commercial counsellor of the Hungarian People's Republic in Prague informed us, in 1979 for the first time trade between Czechoslovakia and Hungary reached the value of R1 billion, which is Kcs14.8 billion or 10 percent more than in 1978.

"The decisive part of both sides' exports is made up of engineering products. Last year Czechoslovakia exported to Hungary engineering goods worth R230 million and imported from the Hungarian People's Republic engineering products worth R277 million."

As for Hungarian exports, there has been an increase in deliveries of Raba automobile axles, Ikarus buses, computer technology products, parts for television sets, and metallic and wireless installations for communications equipment. Last year Hungarian builders also completed the Voronez hotel in Brno to accomodate 1,400 people.

Among the most important Czechoslovak deliveries were coal and coke, machine tools, construction machinery, motor vehicles and light diesel engines.

"The protocol on trade exchange for 1930, which again expands existing cooperation, was signed in December. Dr J. Hegedus informed us that the envisaged Hungarian exports represent a value of R523 million and the envisaged Czechoslovak exports to the Hungarian People's Republic represent R519 million."

According to the new agreement, industrial products will comprise 58 percent of the turnover of goods; deliveries carried out on the basis of cooperation and specialization relations will represent about 50 percent of that amount. Deliveries of engineering products will be 9 percent higher than in 1979.

"The exchange of consumer goods will also be considerable. On each side it will amount to about R120 million, which will undoubtedly contribute to enriching the market in the two countries."

The structure of Hungarian exports for 1980 reflects the results achieved in development of Hungarian industry. "We will receive from Hungary low voltage technology products, measuring and regulation instruments, electronic instruments, telecommunications installations and precision tools. Those types of products represent 32 percent of the Hungarian engineering exports. The export of Hungarian agricultural produce and food industry products, amounting to a total of R86 million, will also continue."

Hungarian builders will also build a student dormitory in Prague which will accommodate 1,300 people, at a cost of R15 million and complete construction of a similar student dormitory in Bratislava and a workers' dormitory in Brno. "In turn, our republic will export to Hungary, among other things, machine tools and light diesel engines worth R36 million, 10,000 Skoda passenger cars and coking coal and coke worth R40 million."

Both sides are aware that there still exist reserves in economic cooperation between the two countries. Most intensive cooperation exists in the production of motor vehicles. There are very real prospects regarding production of a joint trolleybus, the first three prototypes of which are to be built in 1981--the bus body is to be produced by Ikarus and the electric installations by Czechoslovak enterprises. The Hungarian side is also interested in intensifying cooperation in the sphere of electronics, especially in the production of color television sets.

IMPROVED PRODUCT QUALITY NECESSARY FOR EFFECTIVE TRADE

AU241327 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "To Effectively Produce and Sell"]

[Excerpts] The annual audit of the national economy shows a steady increase in the volume of our foreign trade. This conclusion, which at first glance may seem satisfactory, must nevertheless be analyzed, and correct conclusions must be drawn from the individual partial indexes of export and import trends, the assortment of goods and their standards and, last but not least, the prices achieved. The detailed analyses will then show us that we are not always succeeding in fully realizing planned intentions.

Our external economic bonds with the socialist countries, and the CEMA member states in particular, are developing at a regular rate, from the long-term point of view; it is the result of long-term intergovernmental agreements on the basis of which annual protocols on goods exchange are specified, and that exchange is increasing from year to year. They provide our production enterprises with the certainty of a production program and in many instances also with a certainty of sales, but--and this must be stressed--even in socialist economic cooperation a lot depends on technical standards, quality, and on the provision of necessary postsales servicing, particularly with spare parts and so forth. [paragraph continues]

Nobody will take delivery of poor quality products, regardless of whether it is confirmed by various arrangements ten times over.

In the nonsocialist states, too, we have many traditional suppliers and consumers, and cooperation with some of them is based on relatively long-term arrangements. Nevertheless, in the overwhelming majority of contracts concluded one has to fight for every individual contract and surpass the competition by the merit of our goods.

The majority of our producers are convinced that their goods are competitive and that they can place them on the market. If they cannot contrive to do it, they blame the workers of foreign trade organizations for it and, time and again, voice the opinion that if they themselves could sell (that is, if the state monopoly on foreign trade were abolished and that sphere separated from production), they would achieve greater successes. Obviously such claims do not take into account that, in all negotiations, a full two-thirds of participants on our side come from production enterprises and organizations, or that, consequently, they themselves can influence negotiations because they know very well when the client has justified demands or objections and can assess on the spot whether the production is capable of accepting and fulfilling them. In addition, during many large negotiations or actions, such as fairs and specialized international exhibitions, they can convince themselves with their own eyes what the competition offers, where it excels, and whether it is in our power to equal it--or where the competition is catching up with us and how we can maintain our present edge.

It would be foolish, to say the least, to believe that the effectiveness of foreign trade can be raised only by the workers of foreign trade organizations unyieldingly insisting on high prices for goods which do not correspond to high requirements, or for goods offered by others far more cheaply. Of course the foreign trade workers have their tasks, which they must fulfill; but those tasks concern commercial aspects, whereas the basic prerequisite of successful sales is--and will primarily remain--the utility value of the product, its appearance and the grading it can get, in the range of goods offered.

This year a more demanding task awaits the entire sphere of foreign trade than it had to face last year. We are most anxious for it to be fulfilled as well as possible and for the products to have a quality which would make it possible to raise export prices more quickly. This is the main method. But there also exists another method--to expand the material volume of exports. We must realize, however, that more products also require more raw materials and power, which further increases the demands on expensive imports. Moreover, in certain kinds of goods, especially consumer goods, the increase of the material volume of exports would be achieved, with limited production capacities, at the expense of deliveries for the home market.

Thus, the only real way to achieve higher export effectiveness is in raising export prices, based on better standards and quality of production.

STATISTICS ON NATIONAL ECONOMY SHOW CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT

LD242114 Prague CTK in English 1714 GMT 24 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Prague--The Czechoslovak national economy continued to develop on the whole according to the 6th Five-Year Plan last year. According to preliminary figures, the created national income was 2.6-2.8 percent higher than in 1978, a report of the Federal Statistical Office said.

The efforts to fulfill the plan were impeded by difficulties and the complicated situation caused by the developments on foreign markets was aggravated by problems in fuels and energy at the beginning of 1979, and by lower than expected harvest.

Industrial production went up by 3.7 percent: Higher than average growth was recorded in the engineering industry, in some branches of the chemical industry and in branches based on domestic raw materials. The growth of industrial production was lower than assumed by the plan. In some sectors, such as electricity, production was lower because of lower need; in the food industry, lower production growth was caused by lower farm production.

More than 20 per cent of Czechoslovak industrial enterprises failed to fulfil the planned tasks, and the needs of domestic and foreign trade were not met in the required volume, structure, quality and range of products. Also some machinery and equipment for major projects were not delivered as planned. Productivity of labor in industry increased by 2.9 per cent, instead of by the planned 3.3 per cent.

The output of coal and lignite was 124.7 million metric tonnes, up by 1.2 per cent over the 1978 figure and 0.4 million tonnes more than planned. Problems in earth removal in the North Bohemian coal basin persisted, and worsen the outlook for expanded production in the years to come.

Electricity production totalled 68,000 million kwh, and was 1.5 per cent lower than in 1978. The nuclear power plant at Jaslovske Bohunice (West Slovakia) generated 2,100 kwh, i.e. 3.2 per cent of the national total. Conservancy measures made it possible to reduce the consumption of electricity by enterprises by 0.8 per cent.

In the metallurgical industry, production increased by 2 per cent. The steel output was 14.8 million tonnes--3.1 per cent less than in 1978, production of rolled steel and highgrade steels went up by 5.2 per cent, steel tubes by 1.7 per cent.

Engineering production was 6.6 per cent higher than in 1978: The largest increases were in the production of nuclear power plant equipment (95.9 per cent), opencast coal mining machinery (47.8 per cent), semiconductor technology (15.2 per cent), microelectronic circuits (36.2 per cent).

The increase in chemical production was 2.9 per cent; plastics production rose by 5 per cent.

In the consumer goods industry, the overall increase was 4 per cent. The wood-processing and glass industries registered the highest growth rates.

Agricultural results were adversely affected by the weather, and disharmony deepened between crops and livestock production. Gross agricultural production was 3.9 percent lower than in 1978, crops production was 9.2 per cent below the 1978 figure. Considerable quantities of grain had to be imported to ensure the planned expansion in livestock production.

The grain harvest was 9.2 million metric tonnes--19 per cent lower than assumed by the plan. Hectare yields averaged 3.47 tonnes--0.68 tonnes lower than in 1978.

The potato harvest was 3.7 million tonnes, i.e. 0.25 million tonnes less than in 1978 and almost 6 per cent below the planned target. The sugarbeet harvest was 7.9 million tonnes, i.e. almost 10 percent less than assumed by the plan but 0.6 million tonnes more than in 1978. Maize for silage was 1 per cent above the plan, oleaginous crops were almost one-third lower than last year.

In livestock production, purchases were higher than in 1978 in all products, but the 1979 plan was fulfilled only in poultry. The shortfall in milk was 119 million liters, in cattle for slaughter 57,000 tonnes, in eggs 10 million.

The volume of construction work increased by 3.7 per cent, but the planned increase was not achieved by the building industry, especially in capital construction and housing construction.

Investments into the national economy in 1979 were 1.6 per cent higher than in 1978.

The volume of foreign trade was 10.8 per cent over the 1978 figure; trade with the Soviet Union was 13.1 per cent higher. Most of the needs in raw materials and energy were met on the basis of long-term agreements with CEMA countries.

The planned growth rates of exports and imports were on the whole achieved: Czechoslovak exports to socialist states increased by 8.4 per cent, to non-socialist states by 15.5 per cent; imports from socialist countries rose by 9.9 per cent; from non-socialist countries by 15.0 per cent.

Planned export targets in engineering production were not met, and products of other branches had to be exported instead.

Even under the prevailing complicated economic conditions, the living standard was improved in some respects. Monetary incomes of the population rose by 3.6 per cent, retail turnover by 3.6 per cent, social consumption of the population by 4.4 per cent. Real incomes increased by 0.6 per cent.

Consumer demand in basic foodstuffs was met, there were some difficulties in meat product supplies, and the appropriate structure of dairy products was not ensured to the necessary extent. Demand for more expensive kinds of manufactured goods continued to rise.

A total of 120,000 flats were completed, i.e. 97 per cent of the planned number.

The number of births dropped from 279,000 in 1978 to 273,000 last year.

CORRECTION TO COLOTKA'S TRADE UNION COUNCIL ADDRESS

The following correction to the article entitled "Colotka Addresses Session," published in the 24 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, D 7, should be made:

Page D 8, paragraph 4, line one should read: ...the foreground of the deliberations of the 14th CPCZ Central Committee Plenum: The implementation of...

FURTHER COVERAGE OF CARTER'S STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

Military's Foreign Policy Role

DW241407 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1220 GMT 24 Jan 80 DW

[Horst Kaeubler dispatch]

[Text] U.S. President Carter appeared before both houses of the American Congress last night to outline his government's aims. Our U.S. correspondent Horst Kaeubler observed the speech in the Washington Capitol and sent us the following report:

The message of the U.S. President raises the question as to where the United States is going. Is it again moving in the direction of the Truman doctrine that fanned the cold war, stepped up the arms race and wound up with disastrous adventures like the Vietnam War?

President Carter stated before the highest parliamentary representation of the United States that he will not hesitate to use military force in the event that America's vital interests are threatened. America's military and foreign policy is directed at the oil--on which the United States is so dependent--of the strategic region from the Middle East to the Persian Gulf. What [words indistinct] sound like a new edition of the old shipwrecked gunboat policy, for which the United States had to pay so dearly as a result of the growing anti-Americanism in this explosive region. What Washington seeks to achieve is to talk various states of that region into entering military agreements with the United States. The U.S. leadership [words indistinct] to build up American military presence in that region through the permanent utilization of air and naval bases.

More clearly than before the U.S. head of state indicated that the mobile deployment force is to be stationed [words indistinct] in the region so as to secure the United States' oil interests. Carter's message contains the unmistakable demand for a return to the old global strategy of the policy of military strength. Congress is called upon to approve the highest military budget in U.S. history. [Words indistinct] so as to support the Carter administration's global strategy. [words indistinct]

When President Carter delivered his State of the Union message before Congress last year, he assured them that, bearing in mind its disastrous experiences, he will see to it that the United States will never again play the role of world policeman. Those here in the United States who already witnessed how the [words indistinct] of the SALT treaty was handled and the long-term program of NATO's military armament was called into being were rather skeptical regarding this promise.

What the U.S. President now maps out as foreign policy orientation is grossly at odds with the statement he made 1 year ago. Well aware of the fact that the United States no longer possesses an arms monopoly and that it is faced with economic and other problems, the message to Congress contains the veiled hint that SALT II would not be abandoned and that this treaty serves the interests of both countries. But why is its ratification being withheld, and why is the Soviet-American relationship exposed to such dangerous tensions if people in Washington are well aware that it is so decisive for the climate of peace in our world.

Worldwide Rearmament Policy

AU241127 [Editorial Report AU] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 23 January on page 5 carries a 600-word mostly factual report on Carter's State of the Union message, which was submitted in writing to Congress on Monday [21 January]. The report highlights Carter's call to the American people "to pay any price" for increased rearmament and his admission that his defense program "will call for sacrifice." Carter is reported as having outlined the extension of military strength, the modernization of NATO forces, the Rapid Deployment Force, the production of the cruise missile and the MX missiles, the already existing headquarters of a special unit in the Caribbean, and the establishment of military bases in South Asia as the salient points in the worldwide U.S. rearmament policy. Carter is further reported as having confirmed an identity of U.S. views with China in many important fields, among them Afghanistan, and as having announced an increase in U.S. intelligence activities. "Carter's message showed clearly that armament is to be stepped up and U.S. supremacy enforced in those areas where securing the 'flow of oil,' as Carter put it, is at stake--all this under the pretext of the lie of a threat by the Soviet Union," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND comments in conclusion.

Carter's Expansionist Strategy

LD242149 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Albert Reisz commentary]

[Text] One would have to go far back into the history of the United States to come up with a presidential speech which exuded as much excess, arrogance and swagger as the speech given by Carter to Congress yesterday. One would probably also have to search very hard to find a speech which is built on such an excess of illusion, and above all which testifies to such total incompetence in comprehending what is happening in the world today. It is certain that the current Carter administration in Washington is trying to continue on its path of confrontation. The President announced the United States' biggest arms budget ever: It is a veritable 5-year plan for armament which, as far as quality and quantity are concerned, serves everything except defense.

Now, someone may argue, that the military budget of the Soviet Union is not exactly small. Right, but unfortunately, in view of the development which has been taking place for some time and has been leading in this direction, there is no alternative. But--and this is the huge difference--the Soviet Union has done everything in its power to change the direction of that development and, above all, to reduce arms expenditure in the whole world--starting with the Soviet Union and the United States--or in any case giving them a downward trend.

I emphasize this also since Carter in his speech put a rather demagogical question to the Soviet Union, that is, whether it is willing to help create a more stable international environment. But if one asks such a question then one must accept this reply: Just how do you bring about stability and security in this world? Which brings me to one element which was conspicuous by its absence in Carter's speech: There was no mention whatever of disarmament in his speech. Will somebody please explain to me the miracle of how one can talk of stability and security in the world without giving even a single thought to disarmament?

Hence, the next question which President Carter will have to answer: Is his administration at all interested in stability and security? After all, the President's interpretation of security is rather idiosyncratic.

It became known, and through a rather unexpected source--the FRG big business paper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG--that an emergency staff of the Mexican Army is observing events in the Mexican-American border region; Mexico's president, Lopez Portillo, is receiving a daily situation report. Why? Let me quote the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: In order to be prepared for the day on which the United States puts into military practice what they have stated repeatedly, that Mexican oil is the concern of national security policy. The paper continues: The Mexican defense minister, in talks with U.S. general staff members, had secured acknowledgement, and I quote, that the American leadership if need be is prepared to grab with military might Mexican oil and natural gas. Now listen to what Carter said yesterday: The United States requests joint efforts by the West to safeguard the Persian Gulf, where the United States has vital interests--oil--and they will, if necessary, be defended militarily.

So here is a vast area, thousand of kilometers from the United States, declared a security area of the United States, just as the Mexican oil was declared the concern of the national security policy of the United States. Carter has proclaimed the United States to be--I nearly said imperial--protector of nearly half the world.

But from whom are these countries to be protected? From Moscow, as Carter says? But what happened in Iran? Who had to be expelled from the country by the Iranians in order to be masters of Iranian--their own--oil? Surely, it was the American monopolies and not any Soviet agencies. The United States intends to protect the oil in the Persian Gulf from the peoples of the Persian Gulf, which means in the final analysis nothing but to protect these peoples from themselves. This has nothing to do with defense. This is a strategy of expansion, and that is also the reason why the United States has switched to a course of confrontation on all fronts. In practice, international detente has proved itself to be a terrain which is totally unsuited to imperialist expansion. This course may be to the liking of the arms concerns in the NATO countries, but it is basically against the peoples' interests, especially in western Europe. The Western European countries have experienced the blessing of detente, and, as recently as Helsinki, something was created which is in danger of being lost.

FISCHER VISITS CYPRUS, HOLDS TALKS WITH LEADERS

LD241244 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2102 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Nicosia--The GDR and Cyprus will come out in favor of the process of detente. On Wednesday afternoon, in the course of a detailed exchange of views on international questions which took place in a cordial atmosphere, foreign ministers Fischer and Rolandhis emphasized their determination to continue to work for detente on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

The GDR foreign minister stressed that because of disturbing activities by the opponents of detente as well as the alarming NATO decision on modern armaments, it is especially necessary to continue to help detente. The foreign policy of the socialist states serves this aim, as has been proved by the proposals for disarmament and for confidence-building measures submitted repeatedly by the Warsaw Pact countries.

Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis stressed that a calm and relaxed climate offers the best prerequisites for solving international conflicts. This also applies to the settlement of the Cyprus question.

Both foreign ministers made it clear that aggressive activities by the imperialist states are responsible for the tensions and the unsolved questions of the world. Their policy to maintain or to establish military bases in many countries is directed against the interests of the peoples. The fact that the Cyprus question has not been solved is also due to this policy.

Oskar Fischer emphasized that the GDR supports the just struggle of the Cypriot people. As in the past, it will also in the future come out in favor of the legitimate right of Cyprus to independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Foreign Minister Rolandhis gave a dinner for his guest on the evening of the first day of the visit. Both ministers exchanged brief toasts. Oskar Fischer stressed that "the relations between both states and peoples are developing consistently, and they are marked by trust and friendship." He emphasized that the meeting took place in a turbulent international situation. The hopes of the peoples for a peaceful future, for a world without war, meet with bitter opposition by those profiting from tensions and arming.

The GDR foreign minister said that "The decisions made in Brussels at the end of last year, the forcing through of new long-term arms programs, the establishment of additional military bases and of 'rapid deployment forces' as a direct tool of imperialist interference are dangerous attempts--or, to be more precise, elements of the policy of strength."

He stressed that the poisonous fruits of such a fateful policy ripen best in the icehouse of the cold war. In contrast, detente is thriving because of the realism and levelheadedness of all those who conscientiously bear their responsibility for the fates of the peoples.

"The joint efforts by all forces wanting peace can maintain detente in the eighties as the dominating tendency of international events," Fischer stressed. The GDR, situated at the meeting point of two opposing social and alliance systems, works in awareness of its responsibility together with its allies for the safeguarding of peace on our continent. "We consistently work to insure that war never again emanates from German soil. What has been built in 30 years of hard work must not collapse into ashes and rubble."

If Europe could be transformed into a continent where the peoples could live together in lasting peace, this would have good effects on other parts of the world. Fischer emphasized that "to follow three decades of peace on the European Continent with another decade of peace is no utopia but the command of the hour. We therefore advocate an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament." Fischer stressed that the GDR is linked in solidarity with the hard and dedicated struggle waged by the Cypriot people for national liberation, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalinement. The basis for the just solution of the Cyprus problem remains the UN resolutions.

The GDR foreign minister emphasized that the convening of a Cyprus conference within the framework of the United Nations could enable the Cypriot people to take the road toward a life in peace. He underlined that the proposal by Cypriot President Spiros Kyprianou for the total disarmament and demilitarization of Cyprus, and the anti-imperialist struggle waged by the Cypriot people for a peaceful, democratic and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem receive the GDR's unlimited support.

Speaking about relations between the GDR and Cyprus, he stressed that "The foundations of the relations between both our states and peoples are solid and firmly constructed. We agree on important international questions of our time; our cooperation has a bright future."

Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis stressed in his toast the friendship between both peoples and the constantly developing cooperation between both states. "The exchange of visits between our two countries is already a good tradition," said Rolandhis. Scientific and technological cooperation as well as cooperation in health services are developing to the benefit of both sides. Regard by both states for the UN Charter as well as for the Helsinki Final Acts form the basis for their cooperation. "Regardless of their social order, both states are guided by the principles of regard for the sovereignty of states, noninterference in internal affairs, as well as the peaceful solution of questions of dispute," Rolandhis stressed.

He drew attention to Cyprus' policy of nonalinement: Cyprus is ready, within the nonalined movement, to make a constructive contribution toward independence, equality and justice. "In the face of today's serious international situation and the accumulation of weapons of mass destruction, the responsible governments should see in the policy of detente the sole answer to confrontation, which today threatens world peace and security."

Dealing with the Cyprus problem, Rolandhis expressed his thanks for "the constant support given by the GDR and all other socialist countries for the just struggle by the Cypriot people. Your country has always expressed its solidarity for the struggle waged by our people, in the United Nations and elsewhere: We are most grateful for this." Rolandhis recalled the fact that the Cypriot people have been struggling for a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem for years. It is therefore natural that his country counts on the help and support of the international community. "The Cyprus Government is firmly convinced that the population of the country, Greek and Turkish Cypriots, can live together peacefully and serve progress," said Rolandhis. In conclusion the minister stressed: "In our struggle we hope for the further support of your country as well as of all peace-loving peoples of the world."

Further Coverage

For Nicosia media accounts of the visit to Cyprus by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, see the Cyprus section of the 24 January Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS FORUM MEETING IN WEIMAR

Krenz Addresses Meeting

LD122342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1505 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Erfurt--An International Students Forum on education began in Weimar (Erfurt Bezirk) on Saturday. Taking part in the opening session were more than 100 delegates from more than 60 national and international organizations and UNESCO. At the beginning of the meeting, the participants greeted with loud applause a message of greetings to the forum from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The president of the International Union of Students [IUS], Miroslav Stepan, described the right to education as a fundamental human right, inseparable from other basic rights, such as the right to live in peace and the right to happiness. In this connection he came out against imperialist attempts to throw the world back to the cold war era. Stepan described the NATO decision on missiles as dangerous. In contrast to this position, the Soviet Union's disarmament proposals offered an alternative in keeping with the interests of young people.

Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, said in his welcoming address that the FDJ would take an active part in the preparations for a world youth and students' conference on disarmament. Arms limitation and disarmament had to be fought for and won against the resistance of the arms monopolies and the NATO strategists.

Egon Krenz demonstrated that in socialism all young people have favorable educational opportunities: There are presently 292,000 students in the GDR, of whom 60.5 percent are girls or young women. Over 50 percent of the students are the children of workers.

Egon Krenz noted that what had been achieved in the sphere of educational policy in socialist countries was still a goal to be fought for by millions of young people in other states.

Honecker's Greetings Message

LD121132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0302 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker has sent a message of greetings to the participants of an education forum of the International Union of Students [IUS] which opens in Weimar on the weekend.

The message pays tribute to the contribution of the IUS to the struggle for peace and for the mobilization of millions of young people to work for the implementation of their basic rights in the capitalist countries. "It is now becoming particularly evident that the arms race runs counter to the basic interests of youth. It is incompatible with the ideals of peace, international friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity. It is these ideals which determine state policy in the GDR."

The message goes on: "With its campaign 'education: a right not a privilege,' which lasted several years, the IUS underlined its active role as a representative of the interests of student youth." The progressive youth of the globe can rest assured that the GDR and its socialist youth organization, the FDJ, will always stand firmly by their side.

Honecker's Remarks at Reception

LD141458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1304 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today affirmed in Berlin the GDR's struggle for a lasting peace, its policy against the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, and the policy in favor of further steps toward arms limitation and disarmament.

At a reception for a delegation of the Secretariat of the International Union of Students [IUS], he said that NATO's attempts to change the military balance in its favor were directed against the will of peace-loving people and they were contrary to the purpose and aims of the policy of detente. Resolute action by the peoples against NATO's fateful decision was more urgent than ever. This was all the more the case since the international situation had become noticably worse at the beginning of the 1980's through the fault of the imperialist forces, above all certain circles in the United States for whom detente was an obstacle to their aggressive plans.

In this connection, Erich Honecker mentioned Leonid Brezhnev's recent PRAVDA interview, in which the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium had rightly expressed concern at this development and had appealed to all men of goodwill to resolutely oppose Washington's highhanded presumptuousness. Erich Honecker stressed that the peoples, and youth in particular, had an absolute need for peace for a happy life and a secure future.

At the end of the friendly meeting, which was also attended by SED Politburo member Paul Verner, Erich Honecker wished the IUS further success in its struggle to implement the elementary rights and liberties of young students in the capitalist countries. Prior to this, IUS President Miroslav Stepan had expressed on behalf of his organization gratitude for the constant solidarity support of the GDR. He presented Erich Honecker with the highest award of the IUS, "Medal of 17 November." He said that the GDR's support was also evident in the fact that the GDR was host to the world student forum "Education: A Right Not a Privilege" being held in Weimar.

Krenz Attends Final Meeting

LD162327 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1824 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Erfurt--A 5-day world student forum on education ended in Weimar on Wednesday [16 January]; delegates from 73 national students' associations and 8 international organizations took part in the discussions. The forum marked the conclusion of a campaign conducted by the International Student Union [IUS] for several years under the heading "Education: A Right, Not a Privilege."

At the final meeting, which was attended by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, IUS Secretary General Fathi al-Fadl thanked the FDJ and the population of Weimar for their hospitality. He stressed that the building of an advanced socialist society in the GDR contributed to the struggle of the peoples throughout the world. He paid tribute to the significant contribution of the GDR and its youth to international solidarity.

Appeals for Detente, Disarmament

LD162330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1355 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

["Appeal to the Students of the World" by the International Union of Students after the organizations 12-16 January meeting in Weimar]

[Text] "We, the representatives of democratic student organizations from various parts of the world, who participated in the world student forum on education in Weimar, GDR, from 12-16 January 1980, have held a special meeting in order to express our firm determination to continue the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. We believe that one of the most important preconditions for realizing students' political and social rights is the safeguarding of a lasting and stable peace throughout the world. To live in peace is the most important basic right of the young generation.

The international student movement has made an effective contribution to the struggle of the peoples for world peace and for further progress in detente.

Nevertheless, we must note with deep concern that, despite the efforts of all peace-loving forces, world peace is threatened and the detente process is seriously endangered. There is a real danger of escalation into a new stage of the arms race.

Therefore, a positive response to initiatives such as that announced by the Soviet Union in October 1979 is necessary.

The latest developments, including the NATO Council decision to deploy U.S.-made Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in West Europe, the inability and the lack of readiness on the part of the Carter administration to achieve ratification of the SALT II treaty by the U.S. Senate and the lack of progress in the Vienna negotiations on troop reductions in central Europe are signs of the dangers which confront us. These steps stand in sharp contrast to the vital interests of the peoples and students of Europe and the world and reflect the growing attempts of imperialism and international reaction to revive the policy of the "cold war."

We, the participants in the world student forum, condemn most strongly the imperialist policy of plundering the natural riches of the majority of the Asian, African and Latin American countries. We condemn the fact that imperialism is creating new military bases, expanding them and is signing new military pacts in an attempt to frustrate progress in the struggle for a true national liberation.

We, the participants in the world forum, who represent organizations with different political and ideological views, all agree that there must be no steps towards a new cold war because this would be disastrous for the peoples of the world.

Therefore, we demand that the governments immediately take measures for joint, balanced arms limitation. In many countries the students are playing an important role in this struggle. We are firmly convinced that students should direct their studies and research toward real social needs, not toward military research and should acquire knowledge which serves progress and mankind instead of that which destroys it. An important basis for supporting the detente process is the joint recognition of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social and political systems.

The students can play an important role by promoting cooperation and exchanges so that a great understanding among young people in various countries can be achieved. In view of the increasing destructive power of modern weapons systems and the enormous arms expenditures at the expense of the solution of urgent economic and social problems, it is more necessary than ever to deepen the detente process through effective measures for arms limitation and disarmament.

The 1980's must become a decade of practical and effective measures for arms limitation, disarmament and the consolidation of understanding and closer mutual cooperation. We support the idea of convening a world youth and student conference for peace, disarmament and detente.

We hereby appeal to the students and their democratic organizations to join in a world-wide campaign under the slogan "Students for Disarmament."

BRIEFS

STATE SECRETARY DIES--Comrade Volkmar Winkler, state secretary in the Ministry of Transport, died on 17 January 1980. He was 50 years old. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

BERECZ: DETENTE WILL SURVIVE DESPITE U.S. 'THREATS'

LD242055 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Interview with Janos Berecz, chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of International Relations, by Elemer Csak; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Berecz] When a great power like the United States takes steps which weaken detente and which not only have the smell of cold war but also correspond to some of the steps taken during the cold war, then there is cause for concern. After all, the United States is a militarily powerful, great power. Nonetheless, I am optimistic, because the foundations of detente are very deep. Detente has been attacked in a very significant way but it has not ceased to be a very important trend in international life, nor have those things disappeared upon which it is based, which made it develop and made it possible for it to progress. This very sharp attack surprised many people today. It also frightened people. There is a certain concern present everywhere in the world, even in our public opinion. A certain amount of doubt is also manifested at times. It seems that the adherents of detente are defending the achievements for the time being and that there are manifestations of a certain confusion among those bourgeois politicians who are on the side of detente.

What do I base my optimism on? First, on the fact that the socialist countries, that is, the Soviet Union and those socialist countries in line with the Soviet Union, pursue a foreign policy whose main direction is peaceful coexistence and the detente which makes that possible. Leonid Brezhnev said in his statement to PRAVDA that the Leninist direction of foreign policy was unchangeable; we primarily build on this. Practical actions in accordance with this principle are needed. I am convinced that a significant proportion of the inhabitants, and the politicians as well, of West Europe in particular--of the whole world, but particularly West Europe--are aware of how much may be lost if detente is not only attacked but attacked to an extent which could replace it with some sort of cold war behavior. The fundamental goal of the great masses all over the world is to live, to live as well as possible, and this presupposes peace above all.

[Question] Carter said that the events in Afghanistan were the most serious threat since the world war and that the Soviet Union would have to pay a concrete price for this. What is your opinion of this statement?

[Answer] It seems that President Carter can only recall the period of his own administration because during these 4 years there have not been very serious events evoking the threat of a world war. On the other hand, in the period before that there were a number of occurences, with direct U.S. participation, which could easily have led to a world war had we not taken part in these events with a deliberate and calm spirit and with a proper evaluation of the circumstances. The Korean War--that is, the aggression against the Korean people--the blockade in spring of 1972 against North Vietnam and the bombing of Hanoi by B-52's at a time when the President of the United States was preparing to visit Moscow in order to take one of the significant steps toward detente, were such instances. Moscow acted very wisely and very calmly at that time. On the one hand, it supported its ally and on the other it received President Nixon. One should also remember these things.

[Question] The statement that the Soviet Union will have to pay a concrete price: Should we take this seriously, or should we regard it as a propaganda threat?

[Answer] I would say that the U.S. leadership is attempting to answer a concrete, regional Soviet step with a global doctrinal answer affecting the whole of humanity, thereby creating a certain atmosphere. In my opinion the measures which they have taken partly affect the socialist countries, but they also affect the peoples of the world as a whole and the world cannot pay this sort of price.

JOINT TECHNICAL COMMISSION WITH ANGOLA ENDS SESSION

LD250022 Budapest MTI in English 1806 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 24 (MTI)--The first session of the Hungarian-Angolan Economic and Technical Scientific Cooperation Joint Commission ended on Thursday in Budapest with the signing of a protocol. The Hungarian delegation was led by Minister of Metallurgy and Machine Engineering Istvan Soltesz, the Angolan delegation by Domingos Coelho da Cruz, minister of health, the co-presidents of the joint commission.

At the talks they surveyed the so far achieved results of the trade, economic and technical-scientific relations between the two countries and the possibilities of development. They stated: Since Angola became independent the trade traffic is developing dynamically. This is promoted by the agreement signed in 1979, on the basis of which Ikarus cooperates in assembling a total of 9,000 buses in Luanda. The work of Hungarian specialists working in the interest of developing Angola's economic life is of great significance. This type of cooperation can increase in the future, for example, in the modernizing of Angolan public health and agriculture. At present the Budapest Medicor Company is carrying on talks for the delivery of two complete hospitals. Furthermore, there is a possibility that Hungarian industry will participate in introducing the production of incandescent lamps, fluorescent lamps, cable and choking coil in Angola, in the reconstruction of poultry keeping buildings, in constructing chicken raising and fish hatchery establishments, in organizing the production of corn and sunflower harvesting adapters.

The commission agreed on sending Hungarian specialists to Angola and the training of greater numbers of Angolan specialists in Hungary.

Domingos Coelho da Cruz was received by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministries, Frigyes Puja, foreign minister, as well as Emil Schultheisz, minister of health.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS, DISCUSSES ENERGY PLANS

LD250648 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session Thursday. Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, reported on the 93d session of the CEMA Executive Committee. The government approved the report and entrusted the International Economic Relations Committee to take the necessary measures to implement the tasks emanating from the recommendations of the CEMA session.

Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi informed the cabinet about the session of the Hungarian-Vietnamese Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission. The government approved the report.

On the basis of a proposal debated by the heavy industry minister and the president of the National Planning Office, the council session resolved the tasks involving the elaboration of a medium-term energy saving program. On the basis of a proposal presented by the communication and posts, the agriculture and food, and the finance ministers, the Council of Ministers adopted a decision to better satisfy the population's goods transport requirements and the domestic and auxiliary farms' needs for work by machines.

The government reregulated and thereby further curtailed the use of public cars. The implementation of the resolutions will lead to considerable manpower saving and expenditure cuts.

In the future the economic branches using large amounts of energy can be developed in our country only after thorough evaluation of the economic policy considerations. This is contained, among other things, in the medium-range plan for energy saving which was discussed by the Council of Ministers today. The government has decided that the rate of growth of energy utilization must be kept under 3 percent a year and the increase in the consumption of electricity must be kept under 5 percent a year. The proportion of hydrocarbons must be reduced and that of coal and fission materials must be increased in the sphere of energy consumption. The reduction in the use of coke must be given particular attention. These measures can result in the saving of heating materials equalling 1.2 million tons of oil a year till 1985.

The Council of Ministers has also decided on measures aimed at the further reduction in the number of cars in public ownership. Accordingly, by the end of this year the number of cars owned by public bodies and enterprises must be reduced by 15 percent. The number of cars for representational purposes are to be significantly reduced. The drivers will be directed into other branches of the economy.

GYENES CONDUCTS FOREIGN POLICY BRIEFING IN KAPOSVAR

LD250948 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] "Andras Gyenes today held an exchange of views on the preparations for the party congress with the socialist team leaders of the Kaposvar mean combine." Prior to this the MSZMP Central Committee secretary inspected a canned ham plant. "In the morning Gyenes held a briefing on foreign policy issues at the headquarters of the country party committee in Kaposvar."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO DENMARK--Budapest, January 18--Dr. Lajos Nagy, Ambassador of the Hungary People's Republic accredited to Denmark, presented his credentials to Queen Margrethe II on January 17. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD]

MILITARY DELEGATION TO INDIA--Lt Gen Istvan Olah, chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army, has left for India at the head of a delegation. The deputy minister of defense has been invited on an official, friendly visit by the chief of staff of the Indian Land Army, General Malhotra. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD]

COVERAGE OF CARTER'S STATE OF UNION MESSAGE CONTINUES

Report on Speech

LD242003 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] President Jimmy Carter, presenting to the U.S. Congress his annual message on the State of the Union, made a speech which was mainly devoted to foreign policy and reflected the shift which has recently taken place in Washington. The speech contained a violent attack on and accusations against the Soviet Union. It also contained a promise of accelerated armament and displayed visible anxiety over the U.S. position and influence in the Near East and in the Persian Gulf region, concern over whether the United States will be able to maintain its control over the largest oil deposits.

Speaking about the subject Carter did not hesitate to say that Washington will defend its influence and position in that region by all possible means, including the use of armed forces. The President announced that he will propose further strengthening of U.S. military forces; he announced measures which will restore draft registration, suspended since the Vietnam War, and which will strengthen and expand the activities of the intelligence services.

Realizing the disquiet which Washington's recent moves have evoked in U.S. public opinion, Carter devoted part of his speech to disarmament negotiations and said that both the great powers, including therefore the United States, shoulder the responsibility for preventing atomic confrontation, and this is the purpose of the SALT I and SALT II agreements. Efforts in this direction will be continued, said the President, but he did not give any details of his administration's plans in this respect.

Part of the speech dealt with domestic policy; in this respect the administration's main aim is to prevent the energy crisis and campaign against inflation.

Commentary on Carter

LD242004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Jan Zakrzewski commentary]

[Text] A few hours ago presidential candidate Jimmy Carter put before a joint session of the two houses of Congress his annual message on the State of the Union, in other words his program for future political action combined with his analysis of the situation in the past. The President stated that the United States is facing a three-fold challenge: The growing might of the Soviets, the Western industrialized states' growing dependence on Near East oil, and the growing importance of the social, religious and economic transformations in many countries of the developing world; the example he gave here was Iran.

It was very easy to tell during the speech when it was President Carter speaking and when the presidential candidate for the next 4 years was taking the upper hand, a candidate who was trying to create a lasting image of a leader, a forceful leader who knows where he is leading America, in order to erase the memory of the first 3 years of his presidency when he was constantly being accused of lack of leadership, lack of ability as a leader.

In the President's opinion, the response to the three-fold challenge should take the form of making the United States the world's most powerful state. It is a paradox but also the result of the changing world situation, of the changed relation of forces, new situations and above all the changed climate in the United States, that the very same candidate Carter who led his 1976 campaign under the slogan of cutting the arms budget by $5 billion in real terms is now leading a campaign under the slogan of increasing that budget by $20 billion.

At the same time Carter said that now, as in the past 35 years, the mutual relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are a key to world peace, but can be a source of global conflict. But it was Carter the candidate, rather than Carter the President, who put forward several proposals which are supposed to secure the U.S. military primacy in the world, and also give expression to U.S. disapprobation of the Afghan situation, the responsibility for which Carter places on the Soviet Union going so far as to say, and here I quote: The Soviet Union should be punished.

The aspect which is bound to attract the attention of all observers is the launching of a latter-day Monroe Doctrine, and that is a clear defintion of the concrete area of American interests and influence, in which, Carter said, any action by external forces will be considered a violation of those interests and repelled, if need be, by force. The area in question--the Persian Gulf.

But a question arises in the observer's mind: Are the Persian Gulf states ready to accept this thesis of full U.S. political and military influence in the area, do they accept the United States in the role of established gendarme of the region? President Carter announced that political talks are being held to secure new military bases in the Persian Gulf area.

The message on the State of the Union could be described in its more threatening undertones as a return to the policy of the cold war period, were it not for the fact that there can be no going back to the past. The cold war, which we all remember well, occurred in a different set of conditions, in a different balance of forces in which the Soviet Union and the United States were the two poles. Today, there are still two poles, but there are other political and military forces and their aspirations are more clearly defined. And this is why, to an observer, the situation in the international arena seems all the more dangerous.

SEJM COMMISSION CONDEMNS OLYMPIC BOYCOTT FORCES

LD242040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2400 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The Sejm commission for health and physical culture held a session today to discuss the role played by mass information media in popularizing sport and tourism. During its session the commission adopted a resolution supporting the idea of unity of the Olympic movement and opposing the introduction of political considerations into international cooperation in sport, which is most clearly expressed by the Olympic games held every 4 years.

At the same time the deputies condemned the efforts of all those forces which are trying to boycott this year's Olympic games in Moscow.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1980 SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

AU241437 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--IN WARSAW ON 21 JANUARY POLAND AND HUNGARY SIGNED A PROTOCOL ON GOODS EXCHANGES AND PAYMENTS IN 1980. THE PROTOCOL PROVIDES FOR FURTHER INCREASES IN MUTUAL GOODS DELIVERIES, WHICH WILL BE 11 PERCENT OVER THE INCREASE ENVISAGED FOR 1980 BY THE LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT.

MACHINES AND INSTALLATIONS, WHICH WILL ACCOUNT FOR 55 PERCENT OF ALL DELIVERIES, WILL TRADITIONALLY OCCUPY THE PRIME PLACE IN MUTUAL TRADE. Poland will supply Hungary primarily with metal machine tools, electrotechnical products, mining machines, construction machines, road-building machines, automated industrial products, agricultural machines, trucks and railroad passenger cars. Hungary will supply Poland with low and high-voltage electrotechnical installations, carting equipment, machines for light and chemical industries, wired and wireless installations and equipment, automated equipment, control and measureing apparatus, medical equipment and buses.

THE PROTOCOL ALSO PROVIDES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MUTUAL COOPERATIVE DELIVERIES IN PRODUCTION OF THE FIAT 126P CAR, INCLUDING DELIVERIES FOR THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY.

The group of so-called noninvestment goods we will supply to Hungary includes coal, sulfur, dyes, salt, beer, pharmaceuticals, some light industry products and so on. In return Hungary will supply us with oil products, bauxite, alumina, aluminum casts, synthetic leather and so on.

Hungary will continue to be an important supplier of goods to our market. This year it will supply us with processed vegetables, fruit, wines, textiles, dry goods, household equipment made of plastic, leather footwear, furniture, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.

On behalf of the two governments the protocol was signed by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, vice minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, and by Janos Vas, vice minister of foreign trade of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Hungarian Ambassador Jozsef Garamvolgi was present.

HUNGARY IS A COUNTRY WITH WHICH OUR TRADE HAS BEEN DEVELOPING PARTICULARLY FAVORABLY IN THE PAST FEW YEARS. In 1978-79 THE TRADE WAS GREATLY EXPANDED OVER AND ABOVE THE STIPULATIONS OF THE LONG-TERM AGREEMENT. We have also purchased from Hungary additional quotas of goods that are especially important for our economy. For the first time we have purchased there 800 Ikarus articulated buses, which have greatly improved bus transportation in Warsaw. This year we plan to buy another 600 of those buses, in addition to the traditional deliveries of ordinary buses for urban transportation in Silesia.

Poland has sold to Hungary 50 railroad passenger cars in excess of the plan (and will supply another 43 this year).

The volume of our export of construction and other services has also been extended. All that indicates that the 1976-80 long-term agreement will certainly be overfulfilled by 14 percent, which is worth over 3 billion convertible rubles.

WE ALSO HAVE VERY STRONG COOPERATION AND SPECIALIZATION LINKS WITH HUNGARY. AS A RESULT, THE GOODS PRODUCED UNDER THE COOPERATION AND SPECIALIZATION SCHEMES ACCOUNT FOR 28 PERCENT OF OUR MUTUAL TRADE. (THE RATE WILL INCREASE TO 30 PERCENT THIS YEAR.) THAT IS ONE OF THE HIGHEST INDEXES IN TRADE WITH THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

Poland and Hungary are seeking to rapidly remove the obstacles that are still hindering a dynamic increase in mutual trade. Those obstacles include primarily delays in the delivery of some Polish mass-production goods and of Hungarian spare parts. The Warsaw talks that preceded the signing of the protocol sought to eliminate such cases in the future.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR IN WARSAW

LD251036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A protocol on cooperation for the current year was signed in Warsaw today between the ministries of culture in Poland and the Soviet Union.

The most important event will be, in accordance with the signed protocol, the Days of Soviet Culture in Poland. They will be linked with the 35th anniversary of the signing of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty between Poland and the Soviet Union, the 35th anniversary of the victorious end of the war and the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Lenin's birth. The Days of Soviet Culture will be held 18-27 April and will be inaugurated in Narodowy Theater in Warsaw, with a performance of Aram Kachaturyan's "Spartakus" by the Moscow Bolshoi Ballet Company. The Leningrad Bolshoi Theater will later present Sokolov's "Quiet Flows the Don".

PAP REITERATES NEED FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION

AU241525 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Fuels and Energy Conservation--Limits Must be Observed"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THANKS TO SPECIFIC CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES, THE AMOUNT OF FUELS AND ENERGY WE HAVE TO CONSUME TO PRODUCE A UNIT OF NATIONAL INCOME IS NOW OVER 22 PERCENT LESS THAN IT WAS IN 1970. THAT IS TANGIBLE PROGRESS, BUT NO CAUSE FOR SATISFACTION. COMPARED WITH OTHER HIGHLY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES WE CONTINUE TO BE AMONG THE STATES WHOSE PRODUCTION CONSUMES MORE ENERGY THAN THE PRODUCTION OF OTHER STATES.

In view of the present difficulties in the world fuel markets and in view of the possibility that we may be short of some fuels, the further rationalization of the use of the fuel-energy resources is becoming a basic task. The limits on the consumption of fuels and energy, which will be more stringent this year, are one measure in that direction.

THE TASK CONCERNS PRIMARILY INDUSTRY, which is the biggest consumer of fuels and energy. This year limits have been imposed on all basic fuels--bituminous coal, coke, oils, natural gas, electric energy and engine fuels. In the case of coal 10 main departments have been instructed to observe coal consumption limits and it is expected that they should consume about 900,000 tons of coal less this year (compared with the stipulations of the national socioeconomic plan.)

WE PLAN TO ACHIEVE LESSER ECONOMIES IN THE CONSUMPTION OF COKE BECAUSE WE HAVE ALREADY ECONOMIZED ON COKE IN PREVIOUS YEARS. Coke consumption this year is expected to sink by 50,000 tons compared with the national socioeconomic plan.

The difficult situation in the supply of heating oils is continuing. The limits planned on the use of such oils will apply primarily to the energy industry and the building materials industry. [paragraph continues]

IT IS EXPECTED THAT HEATING OIL CONSUMPTION WILL BE REDUCED BY AS MUCH AS 170,000 TONS, WHICH IN THE CASE OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY MAY MAKE IT NECESSARY TO CURB THE PRODUCTION OF CEMENT IN SOME PLANTS USING THE SO-CALLED WET METHOD OF PRODUCTION, WHICH IS VERY ENERGY-INTENSIVE.

THE SUPPLY OF GAS HAS ALSO BEEN SUBJECTED TO SEVERE CONSERVATION LIMITS. Separate allocations of gas have been made for 20 basic users. The other users have been allotted gas supplies amounting to 95 percent of last year's supplies. The gas situation is tense, partly because of the breakdown in the Odolanowo gas purifying plant.

As for engine fuels the limits on their consumption are necessary primarily because of the rapidly increasing prices for liquid fuels, which we are importing to an ever increasing extent from the countries of the so-called second payment area. Departments began to limit the supply of engine fuels in 1978. At present such limits apply to almost all users, except the users in the market.

PAP QUOTES FROM BABIUCH ARTICLE ON PZPR CONGRESS

LD242351 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jan, PAP--"The Polish United Workers' Party Before the 8th Congress" is the title of an article by Edward Babiuch, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, PUWP CC secretary, that appeared in the NOWE DROGI monthly, PUWP CC organ. Excerpts:

The 8th PUWP Congress will assemble here on February 11. An intensive ideological, political and organizational work has been carried out throughout the party before this great event. All PUWP authorities and organizations--over three million PUWP members and candidates--have been taking part in the preparations for the congress.

The course of the campaign preceding the congress has testified once more to the fact that the PUWP is energetic, cohesive and enterprising in seeking new creative solutions.

Poland has enjoyed respect and prestige worldwide, has been pursuing (?an active) peaceful policy and her security (?and) sovereignty (?have been) based on her own growing potential and infallible alliances with fraternal socialist states, and, first of all, with the USSR, Poland's tested friend. These attainments are the outcome of the long-sighted policy of the party that has always been turned to people, stimulated their activeness, commitments (?and) organized their joint action. This feature especially became evident in the development strategy of the 1980's, in which the welfare and development of man have been the over-riding goal. The strategy of the 6th and the 7th congresses accelerated the making up for the arrears (?and) increased Poland's potential, intensified the processes of improving the quality of work and living conditions.

Life has proved that there is no alternative to the line mapped out by the 6th and the 7th congresses. The party is determined to continue it. Obviously, it will not be easy to do it because the present external and internal conditions are different than those in the first half of the 1970s. The essence of the continuation planned by the party boils down to the main goals and principles that give priority to questions of the working people, meeting various social needs, ensuring prospects for the development of (?socialist) Poland.

The steady consolidation of the support extended to the party by the working class is the question of primary importance.

Nowadays, workers make up the largest social and occupational group in the party (?and amount to) over 1.4 million members and candidates.

The PUWP, faithful to the basic principles of Marxism and socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, has been consolidating and expanding its ties with the nation. The PUWP has been developing direct contacts and dialogue on the problems and worries common to the party and non-party hosts of Poland. Such a style of work consolidates the party and her guiding role in (?all) areas of political, social and economic life.

The discussion (?proceeding) the congress, that has been developing now, consolidates a belief in society's consciousness that the socialist motherland is the common and [word indistinct] important good of all [word indistinct] and it is the (?duty) of every patriot to honestly work for it.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM EXAMINES STATE AGRICULTURE PROJECT

ID190958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Jan 80 ID

[Text] The government spokesman reports that the government Presidium at its meeting held today examined a project prepared by the minister of agriculture on the financial and economic system of state agricultural enterprises. The basic purpose of the projected changes of the current financial and economic system of state agricultural enterprises is to insure the achievement of its fundamental functions: the development and deepening of the principles of economic calculation, and the strengthening of the elements of economic steering of production, while developing at the same time the self-dependence of enterprises. The project stresses the role of economic incentives influencing the increase of agricultural production and the need to create conditions of more effective utilization of means and factors of intensive development of production. The system of material (?incentives) provides for the linking of wage rises with the results of agricultural goods production, with a reduction of the use of materials in this production, as well as with economical management of fodder and development of the production of home grown fodder. Another essential change is the introduction of new principles of planning and financing and the implementation of new projects. This is aimed at construction by the enterprises of new projects within the framework of their own resources.

Approving the documents on the proposed system, the government Presidium instructed the minister of agriculture to map out draft regulations in cooperation with other ministries concerned.

The session also examined the problems connected with the construction of the Prunerov-2 power plant in the CSSR. The power plant being built by the Polish side as a complete industrial project and equipped with complete installations built in Poland will be composed of five energy blocks of 210 mw each. The first block should be commissioned in December of the current year and the entire plant completed in 1982. The government Presidium made decisions defining organizational and technological guidelines aimed at insuring the implementation of tasks connected with this construction on schedule.

In the next item of its agenda, the government Presidium made a decision on the further development of a network of inns on main roads. This decision is intended to insure better services to ever growing tourism. The resources for the implementation of necessary work, to be carried out together with concerned voivodships' bodies, were allocated to the main committee for tourism.

CORRECTIONS, ADDITIONS TO GIEREK RADOM VOIVODSHIP SPEECH

The following corrections and additions to the item entitled: "Gierek Delivers Speech to Radom Voivodship Party Meeting," published in the 18 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, G 5, are supplied from TRYBUNA LUDU of 17 January:

Page G 5, insert between second and third paragraphs:

I have listened carefully to the report delivered by Comrade Prokopiak and the statements made from the floor. I think that you have correctly evaluated the situation, are well aware of the meaning of the tasks awaiting all of us and are right in defining the directions of your activities. What is especially praiseworthy is the fact that while being proud of the quite considerable results of your work, you are at the same time aware of its shortcomings; that you address demands and criticism above all to yourselves; and that you do not look for excuses in objective conditions. We take those conditions into account when devising development plans for the country and each voivodship. Everyone knows those conditions and I will not return to them. However, what we must do--while making allowances for such conditions--is to focus our attention on those problems that depend on ourselves and on our activities.

Page G 6, insert between second and third paragraphs:

Voivodship conferences are in their nature places in which we sum up the achievements of our party and review its strength. The course of the voivodship conferences, the achievements of the individual voivodship organizations, the character of statements and proposals and plans for the future entitle us to assert that we have a party that is good and that develops and improves its activity all the time. The backbone of the party is its tested aktivs, which possess moral strength and an ever increasing knowledge and experience. The aktivs are the stuff that holds together all the echelons of our party, organizes their collective performance and assumes the main burden of responsibility for the implementation of difficult tasks. The state of our party and the standards of its aktivs enable us to look forward to the future hopefully and to expect that the most complicated problems will be solved.

The activity of your voivodship party organization, which numbers some 50,000 members, also empowers me to give the aforementioned evaluation. Comrades, the report presented by the Voivodship Executive Committee and your statements from the floor told us frankly and openly about the ups and downs of your party organizations.

There is little I could add to that, but I would like to throw into relief some aspects of your work.

Page G 7, insert before first paragraph:

I know that you are well aware of that. Radom Voivodship is implementing its tasks successfully on the whole and is making increasing contributions to nationwide achievements. I also know that you do not merely look for help from the central authorities, but continue to exploit your own potential and to solve by yourselves the problems of your region. Such effective and partylike performance deserves utmost praise.

In the seventies we spent a great amount to develop and modernize the industrial base and built many plants of high technological standards. But, although production in the plants is good, they are still far from having exhausted their actual potential. This state of affairs is also true of your city and voivodship, and Comrade Prokopiak spoke of it in his report and you spoke of it from the floor. I am glad that you are aware of these matters. The achievement of better results with the production potential we have constitutes the chief meaning of the economic policy in the coming years. That is so because of the conditions we have and because of the requirements of a rational economy.

We know that economic cadres, who have gotten used to doing their jobs under conditions of relative plenty in investment and wage resources, energy, materials and semi-finished products--which were often imported--are finding it difficult to adjust themselves to the severe regime of thrift and to the ever more exacting criteria of quality. That is all the more so because some system solutions that tolerated high material consumption and high production costs did not prove their worth in that regard. We will continue to improve those solutions although it is not an easy task, given such a large, expanded and varied economic potential. However, as in all matters, of decisive importance in this matter is the attitude of people--their effective thinking, initiative and reliability in implementing tasks. We must foster such attitudes among the people who lead and who are led.

Same page, first paragraph, penultimate line, figure should read: "3.5" billion.

Same page, second paragraph, insert after line two,...be consistently implemented. Aside from the aforementioned projects we are building a number of plants for the production of construction materials, ceramic articles, timber articles and other industrial goods.

In keeping with the Central Committee decisions, we have worked out a separate economic-fiscal system adapted to the specific conditions of small-scale industry. That system enables units of that industry to pursue largely independent and flexible activities. At the same time, we have canceled many directive indexes.

The traditions of productive artisan work and the specific conditions of agriculture in Radom Voivodship are favorable to the development of small-scale socialized industry, especially the processing of vegetables, fruit and other foodstuffs. I know that in cooperation with the committee for the problems of the domestic market you have worked out the principles of the program for the development of the processing of farm produce and food in Radom Voivodship up to 1985. The activity is on the right track. I ask you to expand it.

Same page, fifth paragraph, lines eight and nine, substitute for [words indistinct]... expected functioning, efficiency and...

Same page, insert from end of fifth paragraph to paragraph six, line eight:

Even the most correct decisions adopted at the central level will not be enough to achieve greater effectiveness in economic management. What we need in that regard is the working people's extensive, active and conscious participation in general management, in working out optimum production plans and in activities to implement technological progress, to improve organization, to raise labor productivity and discipline and to lower production costs.

PREMIER VERDET ENDS OFFICIAL TALKS IN CAIRO

AU241925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Cairo (AGERPRES) 22/1/1980--The official talks between the Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet and the Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt Mustafa Khalil, concluded on Thursday in Cairo.

The two prime ministers expressed their satisfaction at the results of the visit, at the cordial atmosphere of reciprocal esteem and respect in which the talks were conducted, at the fruitful character of this working interview. They considered that the visit the Romanian prime minister paid to Egypt, the talks and the understandings reached represented an important stage in the implementation of the resolutions and orientations established by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat during the Romanian-Egyptian summit interviews, as well as a new contribution to the intensification of the relations of close friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

The same day, the two heads of government signed the documents they agreed upon during the visit, documents establishing measures for the further deepening and diversification of the mutually advantageous relations between Romania and Egypt in the field of economic collaboration and technico-scientific cooperation.

A joint communique which will be released was adopted at the end of the visit.

On Thursday morning, Prime Minister Ilie Verdet had an interview with Hamad Shuman, chairman of the General Association of Cooperatives of Egypt, and they approached problems of the cooperation between the two countries in the field of agricultural production.

Return to Bucharest

AU241927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/1/1980--On January 24 in the afternoon, Prime Minister Ilie Verdet returned to Bucharest after a four-day official visit to Egypt, paid at the invitation of his opposite number.

On leaving Cairo, Ilie Verdet was cordially seen to the airport by Mustafa Khalil, by other Egyptian officials.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH CHAIRMAN OF EGYPTIAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP

AU241435 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received (Sayyid Daqi), chairman of the Egyptian-Romanian Friendship Association, who is visiting our country. The meeting was attended by Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. (Yahia Zuema), Egyptian charges d'affaires ad-interim to Bucharest was also present.

Expressing full gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the reception, the guest said that he has the pleasant mission of extending to the Romanian head of state warm greetings and most respectful congratulations on his forthcoming birthday, on behalf of his association members, as well as heartfelt wishes for progress and prosperity to the Romanian people. Thanking the guest Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked him to extend to the members of the Egyptian-Romanian Friendship Association wishes for success in their activity devoted to developing good relations between the two countries and peoples.

During the meeting the sides expressed full satisfaction at the upward course of Romanian-Egyptian relations and at the increasingly more fruitful cooperation between Romania and Egypt, a cooperation based on important agreements and decisions concluded during the summit dialog between the two heads of state. The sides also emphasized broad opportunities for expanding and deepening cooperation between Romania and Egypt in all fields of activity and stressed the role incumbent upon the two friendship associations for insuring better understanding between our peoples and strengthening and promoting the Romanian-Egyptian friendship and cooperation.

Discussing certain international issues, particularly the Middle East situation, the sides stressed the need to intensify efforts to establish an overall, just and lasting peace in that area ensuring Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, the resolution of the Palestinian people's problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state, and the guaranteeing of the independence and territorial integrity of all states in that area.

(Sayyid Daqi) mentioned the high consideration and esteem enjoyed in the Arab Republic of Egypt by the consistent actions of Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu, eminent state leader, devoted to an overall just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

COMMENTARY ON OPPOSITION TO RETURN TO COLD WAR

AU211124 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 21 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 21/1/1980--The reactivation of the "cold war" arsenal could seriously endanger the peoples' freedom and independence--reads a commentary on current international events in ROMANIA LIBERA of today. There are elements in international life that run the genuine danger of a comeback of the old "cold war" policy, which in the postwar period, abundantly proved its harmful influence on the general world climate and which should have irreversibly disappeared from interstate relations a long while ago.The mouthpiece of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front considers that the sole alternative to the dangerous course of international life, characterized by heightened tension due to the tendencies of redividing the zones of influence, to sharper economic and political contradictions between some states (?or groups) of states, is the establishment of new interstate relations, grounded on the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of others, mutual advantage, renunciation of use and threat of force, each people's right to self-reliantly decide its own development path.

In order that these vital current demands should be met it is necessary that all states undertake resolute action, the political will of responsible factors be manifest, a particular role falling on big states, so that political logic and reason, high responsibility be proved in the settlement of the complicated issues cropping up in the international arena, renouncing any action that might deteriorate international climate, enhancing the danger to world peace and security.

In the contemporary age--the newspaper points out--the growing share of advanced forces opposing the imperialist policy of force and dictate, the decisive role of the masses of people everywhere in ensuring the independent development of all nations, mankind's peace and progress are manifest. The imperatives of the current political situation call now more than ever before for the rallying of all progressive forces, of all peoples that are fully capable of counteracting the worsening of the political climate, the reactivation of cold war, of determining the abolition of the imperialist policy of force and dictate, of the policy of arming.

VERDET CONGRATULATES SYRIAN COUNTERPART ON APPOINTMENT

AU171801 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Jan 80 p 5 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government, sent a cable to 'Abd al-Rauf al-Kassem, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic, in which he extends warm congratulations and best wishes on his appointment as premier. The cable expresses the conviction that--in full accordance with recommendations made and decisions taken by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic--the relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries will increasingly develop to the benefit of the Romanian and Syrian peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and fruitful cooperation among nations.

DEVELOPMENT OF JIU MINING VALLEY PLANNED

AU241328 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/1/1980--In 1985 the oldest coal field of Romania--the Jiu Valley--must produce at least 15-16 million tons of coal. By 1990 80 percent of the coking coal requested by the Romanian economy will be extracted from there. The year 1980 is a first step towards the implementation of these programmes, a 17 (?percent) increase of the production being envisaged as compared with 1979, following the mechanization of the mining operations. In the last three years the production obtained in the mines with powered support increased by over 1.2 million tons and it will double in 1980. In 1979 alone 2.8 million tons of coal were extracted from long-walls equipped with cutting complexes and hydraulic support. This year the production of these long-walls is to reach 4.5 million tons. In the 1981-1985 five-year period the contribution of the enterprises manufacturing mining equipment will rise 3.4 times.

Among the recent achievements is a new type of mechanized support complex equipped with a panzer conveyer, a modern electric-hydraulic borer for boring in useless rocks, a highly productive pit boring installation, extractive machinery, etc.

TITO RECOVERING SUCCESSFULLY; STATE OF HEALTH GOOD

AU241206 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

[Announcement of the Doctors' Council on the state of health of President Tito]

[Text] Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, is successfully recovering after the operation. The necessary medical rehabilitation measures are being undertaken. The general state of President Tito's health is good.

Assumes Some Regular Duties

LD251135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, spent a peaceful night last night and feels well. He occasionally leaves his bed and his general state of health is continuing to improve.

President Tito is acquainting himself with the most important issues in our country and the world and starting to carry out some of his regular duties.

[Signed] Doctors' Council.

OPTIMISM REPLACING CONCERN AS TITO'S HEALTH IMPROVES

LD241425 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, Jan 24 (TANJUG)--It was with a real explosion of enthusiasm that the Yugoslavs received the news last night and today that President Tito, 87, was feeling better and better. This enthusiasm was today strengthened by an optimistic medical bulletin on the start of his rehabilitation, only four days after the vital marshal's left leg was amputated.

The photo of a smiling President Tito, sitting with his sons, Zarko and Misa, at the clinical center of Ljubljana was front-paged by the Yugoslav press today and appeared on TV last night. President Tito has already started following foreign and home news and has had his first post-operation contacts with the vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Kolisevski, and some other top Yugoslav leaders, it was learned from usually well-informed circles.

The Yugoslavs' great concern, after Tito was hospitalized at the Ljubljana clinical center, today was replaced by great enthusiasm as an expression of nation-wide attachment to the man who enjoys sympathies and respect by all as a symbol and founder of post-war Yugoslavia, its nonaligned policy and self-management as this nation's lasting options.

FURTHER REPORTS ON CARTER'S STATE OF UNION MESSAGE

Military Measures Noted

AU241141 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

[Text] In his State of the Union Message to Congress, U.S. President Carter stressed that the Soviet Union is trying to consolidate its strategic position, which represents a serious threat to a free export of oil from the Middle East.

To meet this challenge, President Carter added, we must use our national stability and diplomatic and political wisdom to make economic sacrifices and, naturally, we must have the appropriate military possibilities.

In this connection, the chief of the U.S. administration indicated that he will order that preparations be made to introduce general military service for the time that this might be necessary. President Carter indicated a number of measures aimed at strengthening American military power, forming special units for extraordinary tasks in the most distant parts of the world, strengthening NATO, modernizing the nuclear arms in Western Europe and at finding possibilities for a temporary use of military bases in the Middle East and Western Africa.

Preventing Nuclear War 'Responsibility'

LD241216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1111 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 24 (TANJUG)--US President Jimmy Carter cautioned yesterday evening that any attempt of foreign forces to place under their control the oil wells in the Persian Gulf region would represent a danger to the vital U.S. interests and that the United States would oppose any such attempt with all available means including armed forces.

Addressing the Congress attended by prominent U.S. political state figures and members of the diplomatic corps, President Carter assessed the Soviet military action in Afghanistan as the most serious threat to world peace since the Second World War.

In his message to Congress on the State of the Union, President Carter stressed that the two super powers bear the greatest responsibility for preventing nuclear war. He asserted that today in conditions of great tension in U.S.-Soviet relations it is in the interest of both countries to adhere to the obligations defined in the SALT II treaty, because it will help preserve world peace.

The U.S. President stressed that the U.S. will continue to improve its relations with developing countries, honouring their national independence and helping to strengthen it.

In a message to the Iranian Government, Carter said that the U.S. will continue to work on the release of the U.S. citizens held in Tehran.

LCY EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES DISCUSS STRENGTHENING DEFENSE

LD242024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The executive secretaries of the Presidium of central and provincial committees of the League of Communists responsible for all-people's defense and social self-protection reviewed at their regular meeting in Belgrade today the experiences of last year's work and agreed on concrete actions to realize the decision of the recent joint session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency, relating to the further strengthening of our defense and protection system.

The introductory report delivered by Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the ensuing discussion, stressed the fact that through the activities of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces very major results have been achieved in strengthening the armed forces, in organizing and training all groups of society, in particular basic organizations of associated labor, local communities and municipalities, for defense and protection.

ANALYSIS PLACES SECURITY, DEFENSE AWARENESS AT 'HIGH LEVEL'

LD251006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Sarajevo--The security culture and awareness of communists regarding defense preparations have reached a high level. According to an analysis carried out by the municipal committee of the center-Sarajevo, all 340 basic organizations of the League of Communists which took part in the inquiry paid exceptional attention to this question. As shown by this analysis, the commissions for all-people's defense and social self-protection carried out in good time and in full all the preparations for activities in exceptional conditions as envisaged by the programs and plans of work. Thus, by this scientific method, it is shown that the communists competently pursue Tito's idea that "we should live as if peace is to last 100 years and prepare ourselves as if war is to break out tomorrow.

The inquiry, which embraced 340 basic organizations of the League of Communists in the Sarajevo area, included 50 questions on all forms of activity and manner of work of the basic cell of the organization. In reply to the question on how Tito's initiative was carried out, the majority of communists in the basic organizations of the League of Communists noted that this initiative had come alive in practice and that they all participated in the work of the organization by way of working groups and commissions.

BORBA COMMENTARY REJECTS BLOC RIVALRIES OVER YUGOSLAVIA

LD200455 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[From the press review]

[Text] In its usual column headed "This Week in the World," BORBA carries a commentary devoted to the role played by independent, nonalined Yugoslavia in the world. Our country has always shared those views of the world's democratic public which give priority to the interests of detente, peace and international cooperation based on equality, to which Yugoslavia itself has made a major contribution, the BORBA commentator stresses.

Led by this and by the consistent development of its democratic self-managing system and by its nonalined policy, Yugoslavia also associates its independence and independent development with the strengthening of international security as a whole on the basis of generally accepted principles without any interference from outside for any purpose whatever and under any pretext whatever. This kind of Yugoslavia, naturally, resolutely rejects any kind of bloc rivalries in connection with Yugoslavia's internal or international position, the BORBA commentator stresses.

WORLD PRESS COMMENT ON YUGOSLAVIA'S INDEPENDENCE

LD242050 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 24 (TANJUG)--In its issues of the past few weeks, the press worldwide shows a great interest in Yugoslavia. Some 260 journalists--newspaper and agency special reporters and several TV crews--have been staying in Belgrade recently. Most of their reports objectively write about the Yugoslav reality. Noting the specific features of the Yugoslav social-political system and its international position, many of them stress the strength and (?solidity) of the Yugoslav community of nations, built on the relations of equality, brotherhood and unity.

There is almost no article published by foreign newspapers and agencies which does not write about the special contribution of President Tito to the construction and strengthening of Yugoslavia as an independent and autonomous country, but also as a major factor in international relations, particularly in the non-aligned movement.

Foreign newspapers also set out that Yugoslavia and Tito have on numerous occasions shown that the internal stability of the country is not a matter of concern (Kenyan SUNDAY TIMES) and that the economically developed, militarily secure, politically independent Yugoslavia has for over thirty years represented the crucial factor of security in the Balkans (the London FINANCIAL TIMES).

Yugoslavia has also been assessed as the only European country which has since 1945 established its system by a mass revolution, retaining at the same time an economy influenced to a large extent by market laws. It may be said that due to its national composition, Yugoslavia is a world in itself and that the influence of the north-south "Scissors" in Yugoslavia is weakening. All Yugoslav nations and nationalities participate in the country's political life (the Viennese ARBEITER ZEITUNG).

Writing on the situation in the country following President Tito's operation, world agencies set out that the Yugoslav Government and institutions function normally and that life in Yugoslavia follows its usual course although the people were naturally worried. These facts are assessed as proof of the stability of the Yugoslav internal situation. It is also stressed that the Yugoslav system of collective leadership, self-management, the policy of non-alignment and the system of all-people's defence, established at President Tito's initiative, ensure the best possible conditions for the preservation of Yugoslavia's fraternity and unity and its independence.

EFFECT ON MOSCOW OF UN RESOLUTION 'UNCERTAIN'

ID242010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 24, TANJUG--It is nearly a month since the state leadership in Afghanistan has been [word indistinct] and world relations suddenly and seriously aggravated, and the outcome of the situation is not yet clear.

Time passes and the U.N. General Assembly resolution demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan remains as a record that 104 of a total of 152 member-countries of the United Nations demand the withdrawal. Whether this convincing document will start having an effect remains uncertain, although it seems at present in Moscow, that some hopes for settling the situation can be discerned.

Reports arriving here from Afghanistan present the situation in the country as gradually normalizing, particularly during the past few days. According to these reports, it seems the Kabul government, established after the arrival of the Soviet units, is gradually strengthening its positions.

The reports published here on the enquiry which is being led in Afghanistan against former president Amin, who was executed, claim that Amin had underhand dealings with the [word indistinct] that he was an agent of the CIA and was preparing to simply sell his country and people to foreigners.

All criticisms and condemnations of the action in Afghanistan are rejected here. Washington, and especially President Carter on account of the measures undertaken, are blamed here for the deterioration in the world.

Along with reports on the gradual normalization of Afghanistan as it is understood here it is repeatedly claimed that scheming, interference and outside aggression against Afghanistan continue. It is from this stand that British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington is attacked in the commentaries here, following his visit to Pakistan.

However, the visit to Pakistan of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua following Carrington's visit has been taken as a still stronger reason for Moscow to warn that still [word indistinct] "interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan" is being [word indistinct] from the Pakistani territory.

These visits and especially U.S. Secretary of Defence Brown's recent talks in China, are interpreted in Moscow as confirming that the Pakistani territory "is being increasingly used for a subversive, anti-Afghan activity."

PRAVDA POLEMIC ON WESTERN MEDIA REPORTS ON SFRY CRITICIZED

ID241627 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 24 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Moscow--After two commentaries recently issued by the Soviet TASS agency, in which the agency criticizes reports about Yugoslavia written by certain Western media, and in which it polemicizes in a very sharp fashion over the West's alleged anxiety about Yugoslavia, the CPSU Central Committee organ PRAVDA has come out with similar or identical qualifications in a review on this topic.

Appraising that in the West a "dirty scum of malicious suppositions is rising up," calculated, inter alia, to "inflame suspicion in relations between states," the soviet party organ considers that where Yugoslavia is concerned commentaries of "doubtful value" are being written in the West about Yugoslavia's "internal political situation." In this context mention is made of a document drawn up by British Parliamentarians, which is qualified as some sort of warning to the Soviet Union about "interference in the affairs of Yugoslavia." This whole campaign, the Soviet paper goes on, is intended to "cast a shadow over Soviet-Yugoslav relations and to arouse doubt about Soviet foreign policy in the Balkans."

The Soviet party organ, in addition to criticism of Western propaganda, also puts forward criticial assessments of the Chinese press, considering that the writings of this press are part of the anti-Soviet campaign.

Of particular note in the Soviet party paper commentary, published yesterday, is that part pointing out the "antihumanitarian character" of Western press reports, since it is stated that this entire "calumnious campaign" has come at a time when President Tito is ill.

The paper also asserts that his propaganda "will not achieve the desired results, given that its lies are becoming increasingly evident," and cites and denies the reports by the rightwing Springer press about the redeployment of Soviet troops in Europe in the Mediterranean area.

At the end of the article, PRAVDA points out the "hypocrisy" of Western propaganda worry over the fate of Yugoslavia, and also points out its cynicism to conclude how "inconsiderate these reports are toward Yugoslavia itself, its leadership and its policy."

But this PRAVDA article and the TASS reports, however, neglect to present to their own public the official Yugoslav views which would enable the Soviet reader to obtain an impression of them, the full truth about Yugoslavia, its independence and defense. At last week's press conference the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said in this regard that "Yugoslavia has never accepted nor needed anyone's patronage."

"Yugoslavia rejects any kind of bloc competition in connection with its internal or international position." If such Yugoslav stands were presented, then any anxiety over Yugoslavia would be put in its proper place.

SOVIETS PAYING MORE ATTENTION TO BULGARIA, SOCIALIST 'FAMILY'

LD242012 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1823 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 24 (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the arrival here today of Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov for an official visit to Moscow, it is being [illegible] here that of all the recent contacts the Soviet-Bulgarian have been the most frequ.

Today's PRAVDA devotes its editorial to these contacts stressing the "power of the community". The daily assesses that the power of world socialism enables these countries to "ever more resolutely defend their positions in the world arena by acting as a united and compact family."

ISLAMIC COMMUNITY LEADER SENDS BEST WISHES TO TITO

LD250058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--The head of the Islamic religious community of Yugoslavia, Reis-ul-Ulema Hadzi Hadziabdic, has sent the following telegram to President Tito:

"Dear Comrade Tito, the members of the Islamic community follow with great concern and attention the state of your health, convinced that you will successfully overcome this difficult situation just as you have done so many times in the past. Your health, dear Comrade Tito, is also the health of all of the members of the Islamic community of the SFRY. We therefore wholeheartedly wish you a speedy recovery in order to be able to successfully lead our country and our peoples on the shining paths of equality, brotherhood, unity and true humanism."

KOMUNIST REASSERTS DEVOTION TO TITO'S ROAD OF SOCIALISM

AU221815 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1212 GMT 21 Jan 80 AU

["KOMUNIST: The Strength of Our Unity"--TANJUG headline

[Text] Belgrade, 21 January--The wide activity that is increasingly being more intensively developed at the initiative of members, organizations and leaders of the League of Communists to strengthen the economic and, on this basis, also the political stability of Yugoslavia, undoubtedly represents a confirmation not only of the support of the working people for the economic policy that has been set for 1980 but also an evidence of the enormous advantages and potential capabilities of the socialist system of self-management, the Yugoslav weekly journal KOMUNIST, organ of the LCY, says today.

"In this troubled world we are able to state with pride that we are a country in which objective social contradictions are solved quietly through accords and agreements that, to be true, could be more effective and better but that insure conditions that spare us sharp social conflicts, intranational clashes and terrorist and other similar actions, that is, consequently, conditions under which the working people are becoming more and more the subjective factor of social decision making," the weekly KOMUNIST writes.

The foundations on which our society is built--socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and nonalined foreign policy--show exceptional stability and, thanks to the united efforts of the working people, are overcoming all trials of our own quick development and liquidation of the inherited backwardness and the challenges of an unstable and at times dangerous international situation. It is not only the communists but rather also all other citizens of our country that contribute with their everyday work to insuring that the foundations of our society will become increasingly firmer and more stable. In this way they do not cease to be fighters for the continuous development of the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia, for its authentic character and for the right of Yugoslavia's workers to follow their own road of socialist construction. This is our road, Tito's road, a road that has been won through struggle and work and has brought an enormous authority in the world to socialist self-managing Yugoslavia, especially in the nonalined movement. This road also is currently not to the taste of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism just as it was not to their taste in the past. These forces are troubled by the principled, consistent and courageous positions of such a relatively small but independent country as ours. They miss no opportunity to sow doubts about Yugoslavia's stability, about our system and about the LCY policy. Now there are also attempts and calculations at testing the stability of our country and at sowing doubts about the firmness of the foundations on which it is built, KOMUNIST says.

Any deterioration of international relations and of the economic situation in the world has always represented a signal to all adversaries of Socialist Yugoslavia to once again engage in their attempts to sow doubts, unrest and suspicions in order to undermine its stability. Their hopes are always linked with a search for weak points in the intranational relations in Yugoslavia and for this reason they aim their propaganda activities, calculations and conjectures at efforts to disturb, if possible, our policy of brotherhood and unity that has been long since consolidated and is constantly developing. There is nothing new in these aspirations: Neither the methods and means nor the aims are new, just as there is nothing new in our readiness to be ready at any time--by following our freely chosen road of socialist development and with continuous and persistent efforts of every individual in the development of self-management, with the development of constant and systematic work for the economic stabilization and by strengthening the all-people's defense--to protect our right to national freedom and our own road of socialist development.

In answer to those who are engaged in the search for weak points in Yugoslavia we offer the unconditional support of all our working people and of all our peoples and nationalities for the decisions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium which state among other things that "the participation of all social and political factors in the cause of strengthening the brotherhood, unity and equality of our peoples and nationalities represents the most reliable road to strengthening our country's independence and the further successful development of the Yugoslav socialist self-managing society," the weekly KOMUNIST continues.

The recognition that our strength is in our unity has been born and strengthened in all generations from the period of armed struggle and the period of reconstruction and development to the present period of developed self-management, the delegate system and the collective work and responsibility in all leading political and state organs in our country, KOMUNIST writes. The builders and defenders of Yugoslav socialism are at the same time confirming their unity every day. Their wishes, the wishes of every citizen of this country irrespective of age, profession or national affiliation, for President Tito, the symbol of our revolutionary past and future, to recover as soon as possible represent further evidence of the unity of our multinational country and, of course, an expression of love, respect and devotion to the man who has made an invaluable contribution to Yugoslavia's progress, to its rise to the very summit of world politics, to its progress in the longest period of peace in its history.

At this time the communists and the working people, the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia have united around the cause of Tito and his idea of socialist construction. The strength of our unity lays in the devotion to the road of socialist construction along which he leads us, the Yugoslav weekly KOMUNIST concludes.

SAWPY OFFICIALS EXPLAIN SELF-MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES, POLICIES

LD250028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2134 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 24, TANJUG--At the initiative of foreign journalists in Belgrade where there are about 90 accredited correspondents, Vice President of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference Marin Cetinic and member of the Presidency of this organization Petar Rakocevic this evening answered questions on the introduction of collective work and responsibility in Yugoslavia.

Collective work and responsibility have been introduced at the initiative of President Tito, it was stressed, the idea being to further develop the delegate system which today encompasses about 2.8 million delegates.

In reply to the question whether involved here is a deprofessionalisation of political work it was said that there is no political professionalism in Yugoslavia, but that a basis is being created for everybody to be entitled to being elected to every function.

In connection with the remark that there still exists "resistance to collective work, responsibility and rotation", it was said that the cadre policy is in the hands of working people, and the "resistance can only come from inveterate bureaucrats."

Noting that the election of chairmen is carried out in the alphabetical order of the republics and provinces, the newsmen asked if this can lead to the election of chairman to all federal bodies from one republic or province alone. In reply to this question it was said that there exists a self-management coordinating body to attend to it. It was also said that it poses no problem if two chairmen in one term are elected from one and the same republic or province, as there is collective work and responsibility.

Later, this answer was supplemented by the statement that [word indistinct] in Yugoslavia are subject to public control or criticism, as there are no "behind-the-closed-doors" affairs.

In reply to a question on collective responsibility, it was stated that collective work in the presidencies does not allow rivalry in decision-making, whereby collective and not only individual responsibility is assumed before the public.

The interest shown by foreign correspondents for the possibility of introducing one-year mandates in organizations of associated labour drew the answer that the principle of re-election of directors and other executives remains in the economy as up to now. The only exceptions are economic associations where the executives-members of managerial bodies are elected for one-year terms.

Concerning amendments to the Yugoslav Constitution, on which several questions were posed, it was replied that the basic provisions of the Constitution will undergo no change as they constitute "the charter of self-management". It was also stated that all dilemmas related to the length of mandate for certain functions have not yet been discussed fully.

Foreign correspondents also asked a number of questions on the function of the basic organizations of Socialist Alliance and the local communities, the position of the private sector in the economy and similar. [sentence as received]

A correspondent expressed interest in President Tito's speedy recovery, insisting especially on a confirmation on whether the Yugoslav president is already showing interest in events at home and abroad.

He received the reply that all medical panel reports are being published as all sections of Yugoslav society are showing interest in the president's health condition. The favourable news on his health has pleased all 22 million Yugoslavs and many friends all over the world.

It was also confirmed that President Tito is showing interest in current domestic and foreign affairs.

ADMIRAL MAMULA PRESENT AT BELGRADE ARMY DISTRICT EXERCISES

LD242142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Admiral Branko Mamula, chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA), together with Col Gen Petar Gracanin, commander of the Belgrade Army District, today toured some units in this army district and was present at basic units' exercises, carried out in the context of regular combat training. On this occasion, the units of officer Dragan Ilic carried out a whole series of tactical actions and operations in the course of antitank combat and antiaircraft defense.

In conversations with the soldiers and officers taking part in the exercise, Admiral Branko Mamula was particularly interested in the work of the basic units and in the functioning of technology and equipment in difficult winter conditions. After the exercise, the YPA chief of the general staff acquainted journalists with the program of regular winter exercises demonstrated by YPA members.

ECONOMIC CHAMBER URGES IMPROVING RAW MATERIAL SUPPLY TO INDUSTRY

LD240036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2025 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The organizations of associated labor are dutybound to consistently carry out the obligations concerning supplying industry with production material and raw materials, certainly as regards the supply of the market with consumer goods. Unilateral suspension of deliveries, as a method of pressure to obtain better business conditions, is impermissible. The main way to improve the supply of raw materials, reproduction material and consumer goods is to increase domestic production and exports. One of the basic reasons for the present problems in supplying industry with these materials is not only too great a reliance on imports, but also insufficient exports. These are the most important assessments made at today's meeting of the Executive Committee of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber.

The present situation as regards supplies is serious but not dramatic. The shortages and irregular supply of raw materials and production material are the consequence of years of neglect of domestic resources. The substitution of imports represents a long process and solutions must be adopted to make the current work normal. It was assessed that deterioration of supplies this year was also due to the phenomena of isolation of markets within the regional frameworks.

It is now essential to seek solutions in discipline and responsibility through the more efficacious associating of labor and resources on the self-management basis.

Practical solutions exist and they are mainly in the hands of associated labor. In this sense it is necessary that the competent organs, too, adopt as soon as possible the measures that have been announced, especially in the field of payments. In this respect it is not possible to fulfill all import wishes because they are not equally essential. The main role in assessing what it is really necessary to import must be played by the economy, that is by accords and agreements. If this selection is left to the administration, the momentary solutions will not be the best and will affect the further development of production and so on.

The meeting also noted that within the framework of the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, the problem of the supply of industry must be given priority. This is an economic question, but it is also political because of increasing difficulties in certain branches. The basic thing is to insure a normal course of production, especially for exports, and of production which is essential for the whole reproduction process and the standard of the working people.

COORDINATION GROUP DISCUSSES CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

LD241316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The first meeting of the coordination body for the questions of changes in the SFRY Constitution, which was set up as a joint body of the Federal Council for Questions relating to the Social Order and the SFRY Assembly Commission for Constitutional Questions, was held in Belgrade today. The coordination body's task is to coordinate positions on the basic questions of constitutional changes and work on preparing changes in the SFRY Constitution.

Today's meeting was chaired by Dragoslav Markovic, chairman of the SFRY Assembly Commission for Constitutional Questions, and Mirko Popovic, chairman of the Federal Council for Questions Relating to the Social Order.

Participants in the meeting exchanged views on the basic outstanding questions contained in the (?document) of the working group for the political system of the Commission for Constitutional Questions, entitled "Changes in the SFRY Constitution In Order To Consistently Implement the Principles of Collective Work, Decisionmaking and Responsibility of the Organs of Sociopolitical Communities." The Commission for Constitutional Questions set up the working group for the political system in January last year with the task, proceeding from Comrade Tito's initiative at the eighth congress of the trade unions, to study from the constitutional-legal aspect the further implementation of the principles of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility and the implementation of the 1-year mandate, and to propose corresponding solutions.

It was emphasized today that Comrade Tito's initiative, the conclusions of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and the proposal by the SFRY Presidency to embark on changing the SFRY Constitution, which was adopted by the federal chamber of the SFRY Assembly, contain the basic stances from which it is necessary to proceed in proposing changes in the SFRY Constitution. It was determined that it is not necessary to make any changes in the basic principles of the SFRY Constitution because the comprehensiveness of these principles contains and allows for the implementation of the principles about collective work, decision-making and responsibility. However, it is necessary to carry out small changes in part of the SFRY Constitution: In the provisions of the Constitution concerning the bases of the sociopolitical system and in the provisions concerning the organization of the federation it is necessary to remove certain constitutional obstacles in order to achieve a more complete and consistent implementation of the principles about collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility and the duration of the mandate of the chairman--of the person presiding at meetings.

After a wide exchange of views, the participants in the meeting proposed that the working group for the political system of the Commission for Constitutional Questions, bearing in mind today's exchange of opinion, prepare a working text of the draft act on the changing of the SFRY Constitution and send it for consideration to the SFRY Assembly Commission for Constitutional Questions, which has been charged by the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly with the task of preparing the text of the draft act on changing the Constitution.

The coordination body today also agreed on other work concerning the preparations for changing the SFRY Constitution, especially concerning the dynamism of work and time limits.

FEDERAL ENERGY COMMITTEE VIEWS PROJECTS, SHORTCOMINGS

LD251007 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1835 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Examining the theses for the law on nuclear energy, members of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry today stated that great progress has been achieved in this work and that international and interstate conventions, solid foreign experience and other essential elements have been taken into account. Considering that this is the preparatory phase, further and broader consultations will undoubtedly contribute towards the elaboration of an acceptable proposal on which those directly and indirectly interested also will be able to express their views.

The meeting also discussed the completion of electroengineering projects which have been started recently or some time ago. It was agreed that the delay in this important work could be considerably shortened if preparations were carried out more efficaciously. This especially applies to research, planning, contracting of equipment and the like. It was observed, however, that the installation of equipment represents a sensitive point. This, together with drawing up plans, causes enormously high material expenses. It has yet to be explained why in our country drawing up plans costs several times more than when they are ordered from foreign partners and why it is that the installation of equipment per kilogram almost exceeds the value of production.

On this occasion, several views were also expressed in connection with faster construction of electroengineering projects, including coal mines. This is a very important task not only in the forthcoming year or two but also in the future, because it is clear that domestic resources must become an increasingly reliable factor.

It was also emphasized that all views concerning the increasingly necessary cooperation and rational consumption of energy should be carried out in the republics and provinces. There have been attempts to this end, but the entire matter has still not been finalized.

Faster research and use of new sources of energy was also discussed. It was pointed out that the possibilities of exploiting bituminous shale, geothermal and solar energy should also be studied more systematically, thoroughly and in a more planned way. It is true that this is already a task in the present medium-term plan. However, it is clear that in the forthcoming years this work must become more intensive, expressive and organized and with more positive results.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY RATIFIES 1980 WORK PROGRAM

LD241208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Serbian Presidency today ratified its orientation work program for this year.

This work program of the Presidency comprises about 30 topics from various spheres of the sociopolitical system, the balance of payments situation in the republic, the sphere of self-defense and social self-protection, relations with foreign countries, protection of the constitutional order, and also the implementation of President Tito's initiative on promoting collective work and responsibility, social agreement making and self-management contracting, the development of the system of self-managing organization in social activities, and other matters.

The point of departure in preparation of the draft work program were tasks related to the implementation of the SFRY Constitution and the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the resolutions of the 11th and 8th LCY congresses and of the Serbian League of Communists, the Law on Associated Labor, and the documents establishing economic policy for this year.

The work is orientational in character, for in addition to the issues encompassed in these work programs, the Presidency will also examine other topical current issues this year.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON PRICE CUTS ACCEPTED IN MONTENEGRO

LD242130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1327 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Titograd--The Executive Council of the Montenegro Assembly was informed today that organizations of associated labor and municipal assemblies have accepted the republican Executive Council's recommendation of 11 January 1980 on returning prices to the level of 31 December 1979. This means that the organizations of associated labor and municipalities have refrained from implementing the decisions which had been adopted on increasing prices and the rate of municipal tax on transport of goods until an agreement is adopted on the realization of the price policy in the sphere of competence of the republic and municipalities for 1980.

The Montenegro Executive Council today asked the republican market inspectorate to daily monitor the implementation of the said recommendation, which was accepted by all the municipal assembly executive committes, and to inform the Executive Council in sufficient time of any possible deviations from it.

VOJVODINA RESERVE OFFICERS ELECT NEW PRESIDIUM, PRESIDENT

LD241245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1631 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Novi Sad--At today's session of the provincial Conference of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Vojvodina, a new Presidium of 17 members was elected. Maj Gen Rudolf Jontovic was elected first president with a 1-year mandate.

A telegram was sent from the provincial conference session to Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and supreme commander, in which the reserve officers of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina expressed warm wishes for his rapid recovery.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN BANKING DELEGATION--A Hungarian banking delegation led by Dr Istvan Salusinszky, president of the Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank, visited the United Belgrade Bank yesterday. Questions pertaining to the past cooperation and the possibilities for the further promotion of the financial-banking cooperation between the two banks were discussed. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jan 80 p 5 AU]